M. Harl. 1762 21

THE Relation of a VOYAGE MADE INTO MAURITANIA, in AFRICK,

By the Sieur *Roland Frejus* of *Marseilles*, by the *French* King's Order, in the Year 1666.

TO

MULEY ARXID King of TAFILETTA, &c.

For the Establishment of a Commerce in all the Kingdom of *FEZ*, and all his other Conquests.

With a Letter, in answer to divers curious Questions concerning the Religion, Manners, and Customs of his Countreys, also their Trading to *Tombutum* for Gold, and divers other remarkable particulars: By Monsr. *Charant*, who lived 25 years in the Kingdom of *Sus* and *Morocco*

English'd out of French.

LONDON, Printed by *W. Godbid*, and are to be sold by *Moses Pitt*, at the *white Hart* in *little Brittain*. 1671.

TO
M. D. M. A. B. P. of the Company of *Albouzema*, in *Paris*.

Gentlemen,

THe *Eſtabliſhment of a Trade in the Kingdom of* FEZ, *is an enterprize ſo worthy of Your regard, that I believed it was my Duty to addreſs to You this Relation of the Voyage which not long ſince I made thither. My intention was not to have printed it, but I was perſwaded that the Publique would be glad to underſtand what I had written, for the particular utility of Your Commerce. I cannot, Gentlemen, ſufficiently expreſs to You, the Joy I have to ſee, that the Loſſes You ſuſtained, have not diſcouraged You from the Proſecution of ſo noble a Deſign:*

'Tis an effect of the prudent discerning You have made between the good and ill fortune of Events, which many times depend not upon us; and the solidity of those reasons, whereon You have grounded the Project of an Enterprise, of which You might by this time have received most considerble advantages, if the Conduct of those whom I left behind me at my departure from thence, had seconded Your Orders, my desires, and my intentions. I hope, Gentlemen, that the next Voyage which you order me to undertake, will happily make amends for all; and that the extraordinary vigilancy wherewith I shall behave my self, will be a means whereby in short time You may reap the fruit of Your Hopes, and my Troubles. It will not be long e're You see the effects of what I tell You, nor before the Publick shall read the following part of this Relation, and confess sincerely that there could never have been contrived a more handsome,

handſome, more profitable, nor a more laudable Enterpriſe. This Voyage not being for longer time than two or three Months, it will be no hard matter for me to give you all the information which you could wiſh for, before the end of this Year. You may conjecture, Gentlemen, how great impatience I have to give you the Proofs of what I offered to you, in regard my Honour is ſo far ingaged, and that all manner of conſiderations oblige me to carry with me, for the management of this affair, my whole ſtock of Induſtry, and all the Applications of my Wit. I ſhall not have any thing wherewith to entertain you longer, with ſo much fervency and earneſtneſs, but to teſtify to you the reſpect and perfect acknowledgment, with which I am (Gentlemen)

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant,

ROLAND FREJUS.

The Author to the Reader.

IT was not my design to have printed this Relation of a Voyage, which I performed to the Illustrious Xerif, Muley Arxid, *King of* Fez; *but the great Conqnests he has made since that time of the Kingdom of* Morocco, *as also of* Tafiletta, *&c. having awakened the Curiosity of many; some One, into whose hands fell a Letter, that I had written to my Friends the Governours in this Town, of the Company which I had formed, in order to the settlement of a Trade in this Countrey; had begun to Print it without making me acquainted: And I having had no intentions at my writing of it, more than to give them a bare account of the Establishment of a Commerce; I supposed it my Duty, when I had knowledg of it, to hinder the Publication, untill I had first cut off such superfluous things as served not at all for general satisfaction, and to adjoyne other remarkable observations as should more contribute thereto. Those who shall take the pains to read it, will judg by the favourable entertainment which I received from this King, and the good offices done me by his subjects,*

jects, that the Inhabitants of this Countrey are not so untractable and savage, as we have hitherto been perswaded they are, and that there is nothing of Barbarous in them, but the Name. They will also find the Soyl not so steril, nor the Climate so unfruitful as is imagined, at least for so much as I was able to learn of them, during the stay I made there, which was from the 9. of April 1666. when I arrived at the Bay of Boussema, or, as they call it, Albouzema, untill the 29. of June of the same year, that I set sail from the Port of Boazon, in the Road of Boutoye, to come into Spain. But in regard I hope very suddenly to return back to see this King once more, I shall not then fail to give you the continuation of whatsoever has happened in this Kingdom since the first Voyage. And if the Reader be satisfied with this beginning, I doubt not but he will have greater cause hereafter, when I shall be more perfectly instructed in all particulars of the Countrey, of the Government, and of the considerable accidents befallen this King. I crave nothing more of the Reader, but that (as in justice he is obliged) he will be perswaded that I have not advanced, neither will advance any thing that shall not be most sincere, and true.

Farewell.

THE

Relation of a Voyage made into MAURITANIA *in* AFRICK, *by the* Sieur Roland Frejus *of the Town of* Marseilles, *by his Majesties Order.* Anno 1666.

TO

MULET ARXID King of TAFILETTA, for establishing a Commerce through all the Extent of the Kingdome of FEZ, and all his other Conquests.

THE glory of serving my Prince, a passion of meriting the esteem of a considerable Company of Merchants, and the Honour of establishing a Trade in those Countreys of the King of *Tafiletta*, are the three motives which obliged me to undertake this Voyage to *Albouzema*. But as all our desires are imper-

fect, if not favoured by Heaven, I muſt at the ſame time confeſs, that it is to Providence I acknowledg the obligation for the happy ſucceſs of our enterpriſe, of which I believe you will liſten to the relation with delight: and although Monſieur *Eſtienne Royer* hath written to you an account of all which happened untill our ſeparation, I will not nevertheleſſe forbear to tell you, Gentlemen, that our ſtay at *Marſeilles*, and thoſe which we made in our way, were very advantageous to us, ſince they were cauſe of our eſcaping the ill fortune wherein thoſe who had undertaken the ſame deſign which we did, have fallen; and inſtead of treating with a Governour of a Province, have given us the means of doing it with a King, ſo that we may ſay fortune accompanied us all along. But not to detain your expectation any longer from a relation of the particulars which I am obliged to give you an account of; You are to know,

That *Muley Arxid*, ſon of the King of *Tafilette*, being retired to the borders of the *Zafferines* which he commanded, together with a part of *Bentoye*, was invited by *Cheq Amar* who commanded the reſt, to lend him his forces to go againſt *Cheq Arrus* his brother

ther in law, Governour of *Albouzema*, to revenge certain quarrels which they had had together, and about which they had already had several skirmishes. So that *Muley Arxid* being come thither in person, took in battel the son of *Cheq Arras*, whom he carried away with him prisoner, and treated him very honourably, letting him understand, that for his liberty he onely demanded his Sister in marriage. The businesse was no sooner proposed, than she granted to him: insomuch that this marriage was concluded altogether against the liking of the Lady, who loved her Cousen *Mahomet* son of *Cheq Hamet Ben Amer* her Unckle, to whom her Mother had designed her, though *Cheq Hamet Arras* had no mind to it: and hence it was that they report this to be the subject of their quarrel with this Family, against which *Cheq Arras* conceived a mortal hatred, because he knew it more powerful than his.

When this marriage was consummated, these families continued for some time in peace; but as tranquillity makes us impatient, and puts us upon hatching designes, *Cheq Arras* contriv'd to fall a second time upon *Cheq Amar* and his brothers, after he had

called the King of *Fez* to his assistance.

Nevertheless he had not the successe which he hoped for, *Cheq Amar* having with much vigour repulsed him, abasing somewhat this insolency of his neighbours.

This War not having been advantagious to *Cheq Hamet Arras*, notwithstanding the forrain assistance which he had borrowed, made him know, that he should do much better to content himself with his own Countries, and think of establishing some Commerce with other nations, which succeeded happily enough with him.

Gentlemen, *J.* &c. *Jean Baptist Joly* of *Rutlen*, with his partner Mr. *William Petit* an English Merchant, dwelling at *Cadiz*, having learnt that there was now an opportunity of settling a very considerable Trade with those of *Albouzema*, they having already resolved upon such a design: for the effecting of this, the Sieur *J. B. Joly* went thither in the month of January last, with a *Flemish* ship, and a Barque, which he had fraighted with several sorts of merchandise, where he was very well received by *Cheq Arras*, to whom he sold all his *Carga*; he giving him all that he could wish for, and likewise permitting him to make a settlement

ment in his countries, where the Sieur *Joly* left a Factor called *Eſtienne Deſarves* of *Bayon*, whom he gave order in his abſence to employ eight hundred Piaſtres for his expence, which he appointed him to receive of *Cheq Arras*. In the mean time the Sieur *Joly* returnes back to *Cadiz*, to conſult with his friend Mr. *William Petit*, and that they might go again to *Albouzema*, to continue the deſign which he had taken in hand. But in this interim, it happened that the King *Muley Arxid*, Son in law to *Cheq Arras*, and brother of the King of *Tafiletta*, having a deſign to invade *Fez*, and make himſelf maſter of it, in ſtead of a *Morabite*, who uſurped it from his family, he ſent to invite and intreat *Cheq Arras* his father in law that he would aſſiſt him, and contribute to this deſign, and that if he were ſo happy as to accompliſh it, he would make him King. But ſo far was *Cheq Arras* from liſtening to ſo reaſonable a demand, either out of jealouſie, or ſome other conſideration, that he not onely refuſed to help his Son in law, but gave protection to twenty perſons of *Benmitouſſin*, who had ſlain four men, and wounded eight others, which had been ſent to gather the Contributions or Taxes, which this Town

paid to the King *Muley Arxid*.

This action, which would have transported the most patient man, never moved King *Muley Arxid* against the procedure of his father in law, to whom he sent to intreat the men might be delivered back to him, and withall to assure him, that there should be no punishment inflicted upon them, but what he should think fit: and likewise he invited him a second time to go with him against the King of *Fez*, which *Cheq Arras* again refused. But not utterly to disgust his son in law, he sent to him one of his youngest sons in the head of eight hundred men well mounted, of whose approach King *Muley Arxid* having notice, he went out to meet them, and sent them back again, letting them know, that it was not Forces he stood in need of, but Councel; and that he therefore demanded onely the person of *Cheq Arras* his father, and perswaded them to pray him to come.

This manner of proceeding that would have perswaded any other indifferent person, could not yet work upon *Cheq Arras* to assist his son in law, who seeing the contempt which was made to his just demand, was constrained to come himself into his father in laws countries, to whom he sent to know his

last

laſt reſolution. But as ſin often leads us to repentance, the ill fortune of *Cheq Hamet Arras* would ſo have it, that he ſtill remaining more firm in his reſolution, obliged King *Muley Arxid* his ſon in law to fall upon him, and conquer him. So that the Province of *Albouzema*, with all its dependances, about the middle of the month of March, were all under his power, together with his Father in law, whom he ſent priſoner to *Teza*, a Town diſtant about three dayes journey from the Sea, where he ordinarily makes his reſidence when he is not with his Army in the field. And at the ſame time he cauſed the city of *Albouzema* to be demoliſhed, which is a Musket ſhot from the Port; as alſo *Alcazar*, another town nine leagues off, where *Cheq Arras* uſed to reſide, and where he kept his Treaſure, which is reported to amount to three millions of Gold. And the ill fortune of this *Cheq Arras*, cauſed that of *Eſtienne Deſarves*, who was made a ſlave in this rancounter, and detained in that eſtate till our arrival, which was the cauſe of his liberty, having brought him with me, and left him at *Malgue* with the preſent which *Muly Arxid* made him.

Now, you may judg by this, that

if we had come ſooner, either our Demand for the eſtabliſhment of a Trade had been refuſed, or we had run the ſame fortune which the Servant of the Sieurs *Joly* and *Petit* did; in ſtead of which, as I have already told you, and you ſhall learn further hereafter, we have our liberty throughout all the Kingdom of *Muley Arxid*. So that we muſt bleſſe God for our ſtay and impediment in our Voyage, and likewiſe for all that enſued thereupon: by which you may know that every little evil that has befallen us, has not been but for a greater good.

This Preamble was but to give you an account of what had happened in this Countrey before our coming thither. To return therefore to our voyage, you muſt know, Gentlemen, that it was on Munday the fifth of April laſt, about ten a Clock in the morning, the wind being South-eaſt, that we ſet ſail from *Almeria*, and ſteered our Courſe directly for the Iſle of *Alboran*, which we diſcovered the next morning by break of day to be within three miles from us, and about Noon we were ſo much becalmed, that it gave an opportunitie to a part of our company to go and ſee this Iſle, where they ſtaid untill two or three a Clock, but we having

ing an appearance of wind, I made them give a ſign to call them back again. And being come on board, we held on our courſe towards *Albuzema* with a ſmall Weſt-wind; but we were ſcarce five miles from this Iſland, when the day began to be overſpread with clouds, and the wind growing boiſterous made us apprehend we ſhould have but a troubleſome night, ſeeing we had not day enough to be able to get into the Port. So that we reſolved to ſteer our courſe and ſeek for ſhelter under the Point of the Cape, called *Capa de tres Horcas*, or the three corner'd Cape, whither we got by eight a Clock at night, and there lay over againſt the white Cliff ſix miles from *Melilla*, at three fathoms of water, and within a Cannon ſhot off the Shore, not a little apprehenſive of the *Moors*; wherefore having paſſed all the night with a double guard, onely with one Anchor out, the wind ſtill continuing in the Weſt and very high, we were forced at five of the Clock in the morning to ſet ſail, and go for better ſhelter to *Melilla*, where *Don Luis de Velaſco*, the Governour of that place, ſhewed us a world of Civilities, and during our two dayes ſtay which we made there, he acquainted us with all that had happened in the

the Countrey of *Albouzema*, and that the Garriſons belonging to the Spaniards, which were within the Dominions of *Muley Arxid*, had all their paſſages ſhut up, ſo that they could not receive any ſuccour of proviſions from the neighbouring Inhabitants by Land, with whom they had now continual wars, whereas formerly there had been a kind of mutual Commerce between the *Spaniards* and *Moors*.

I queſtion not, but you know well enough that the King of *Spain* poſſeſſes five Places upon the Coaſts of *Barbary* in the Mediterranean Sea, beſides thoſe which he hath upon the Ocean: which five, are firſt *Ceuta*, ſcituate over againſt *Gibraltar* at the mouth of the Streights, where is a Garriſon proportionable to the Place, that is to ſay, very ſtrong: to which Government the King of *Spain* often ſends his Subjects to ſerve at their own Charge, I mean Grandees, and ſuch as are capable when there is occaſion.

The ſecond is about thirty Leagues diſtant from this, Eaſtward, between the Rivers of *Cherſero* and *Nocor*, and is called *Pennon de Velez*. It is ſeated upon a Rocky Iſland, and not above a Flight ſhot from the main Land, defended alſo with a ſtrong Garriſon,

and

and well provided with Cannon.

Melilla is ſtill more to the Eaſt, five and twenty leagues from *Pennon de Velez*, between the Rivers of *Nocor* and *Mulvia*, or rather between the Cape *de tres Horcas* and the Iſles *Zaffarines*. It hath a hundred men in the Garriſon, beſides five or ſix families of *Moors*, fled thither for ſhelter, and are mortal Enemies of their Countreymen, on whom they make war as occaſion requires.

On the Eaſt of theſe places are *Marzal*, *Quebir*, and *Oran*, ſo near one to the other, that they are all commanded by one and the ſame Governour; they are ſituate on the Eaſtſide of Cape *Falcon*, in the Kingdom of *Tremeſcen*.

This Newes was a good *Omen* to us of our deſign, which we had kept ſecret ever ſince our departure from *Marſeilles*, having for this purpoſe made our Bills of Lading for *Salley*, and being many times asked by the Governour, concerning the occaſion of our Voyage, we wanted not a pretence to make him verily believe our buſineſſe was to that place. But we were ſurpriſed to hear him intreat us that we would take on board our Ship a Jew, called *Jacob Pariente*, to carry him and all his Family to *Sally*: we then began

began to fear, that he doubting our design, had a mind to put us to the proof: wherefore without any pause, Sieur *Estienne Royer*, and I, readily agreed to his demand, assuring him that we accounted our voyage happy, since it afforded us an opportunity of doing him this small service.

The manner of our deportment there having perswaded the Governour that our voyage was intended for *Sally*, he went to tell the news to this Jew, *Jacob Parientè*, who failed not to come to expresse to us the Joy he received at it, and the service we should do him in carrying him out of slavery; and by his discourse, we having understood what a long space of time he had dwelt in the *Zafarines*, *Botoye*, and *Albonzema*, it made us foresee that his advice would not be unprofitable to us: insomuch that we promised him all manner of assistance, and to serve him in all things that he should stand in need of.

The weather now proving fair, and the wind being East, made us hoist Sail, and leave this place the ninth of *April*, by seaven a Clock in the morning, after we had embarked with us *Jacob Parientè* and all his family; with whom having had a long and particular Conference, we perceived by him

that

that we had a fair occaſion of ſetling a conſiderable Trade in this Countrey, if the King would but admit of it: wherein he clearly diſcovered, that his experience would be of no ſmall ſervice to us, and at five of the clock in the afternoon we dropt an Anchor in the Port of *Albouzema*, behind the great Iſle, where we fired one Gun, though to no purpoſe, in regard the weather was ſo tempeſtuous, and the Sea ſo rough, that there appeared not one perſon on the Shore.

Next morning, being Saturday the tenth of *April*, we hung out our Flag, and fired another Gun, perceiving four *Moors* on Horſeback, and four others on foot, to whom we ſent the Boat with a white Flag; but by reaſon of the roughneſſe of the Sea, at that time, and the Eaſt wind, our men could not come to ſpeak to them: nevertheleſſe having underſtood that they called out from the land to have the Boat come a ſhore, next morning, which was the eleventh, at eight a clock in the morning ſeeing a Horſeman and four Footmen appear on the Sands, we ſent our Boat again, into which the Gentleman who was called *Abdeſelain*, and two of his Servants embarked, and our men left there *Vincent David*, and *François Eygalie* for Hoſtages.

Abde-

Abdeſelain being come on board (after our firſt Civilities and Complements were paſt) he confirmed the ſame thing which the Jew, *Jacob Pariente*, had formerly told us; and further acquainted us, that *Cheq Amar* the Governour of *Boutoye*, having ſeen us the day before, came to the ſhore to have ſpoken to us, and that he had ſent to give notice of it at *Teza* to the King *Muley Arxid*, to whom he profered to ſend my Letter, if I would write: which we concluded would be very neceſſary, and was in theſe Terms, which you may ſee by the copy of the Letter as follows.

To the moſt High and Mighty XERIF *(or Empereur) MULEY ARXID, whom God preſerve,*

Sir,

The occaſion that brings me into your Countrey, being moſt conſiderable and advantageous to your Subjects, makes me impatient till I have the Honour to wait on your Majeſty, and to deliver into your own hand, the Letter which I bring from the King of France *my Maſter. I my ſelf would have been the*

Meſſenger

Messenger of it to your Majesty, but it being requisite there should be some Security for that, I will attend the Order which your Majesty shall please to give me, by the return of this Bearer. In the mean time, I beseech your Majesty to give me leave that I may take the liberty to assure you, that I am in all respects that can be,

Your Majesties

Most Humble, most Obedient, and Passionate Servant,

From the Port of Albouzema, and from on Board the 11. of April. 1666.

Roland Frejus.

And considering that *Abdoselain* came from *Chief Amar*, I found it necessary also to write him a Letter, whereof this which follows is the Copy.

To

To the most Illustrious Prince CHECK AMAR, *Governour of* Tempsamen *and* Boutoye.

You will understand by word of mouth from this present Bearer, the Businesse that has brought me into this Countrey, and concerning which I have written this inclosed to the most mighty Xerif Muley Arxid *your King, whose Orders I am here expecting, that I my self may deliver into his own hands the Letter of the King of* France *my Master. I should be very glad to see you with him, that I might testifie how much I am and desire to be*

Your most Humble and obedient Servant,

Roland Frejus

This Letter, and the other written to the King *Muley Arxid*, were each of them translated in the same Paper into Arabick, by *Jacob Parientè*, and carried by *Abdeselain*, whom

whom I regaled with ſome ſmall preſent, as alſo the two *Moors* which were with him, and afterwards I cauſed them to be rowed to land, whence was brought back *Vincent David*, and *Engalie*, who had been left there for Hoſtages.

Whilſt we expected our Anſwer, which was eight dayes, *Cheq Amar* failed not to come every day upon the Sands to ſee us, and offer us his Service, as alſo to ſend us ſome Proviſions; and having expreſſed a great deſire to ſee me, I went thither but would not land, carrying him a Preſent; and letting him know that out of reſpect to him, I had exceeded the order which had been given me, of not ſtirring from a board, but to ſalute the King *Muley Arxid*, and to have Hoſtages for that: but that the paſſionate deſire of ſeeing him, and offering him my Services, were a lawful excuſe for me, for which he aſſured me he was much obliged to me, and the ſame time ſent me ſome Mutton and wild Bores fleſh.

On Monday the nineteenth of *April*, by ſeven a Clock in the morning, the Anſwer being come back, with the King's Seal at it, which gave us aſſurance of ſafe Conduct upon his word; we conſulted what was beſt to

be done. The Opinions were different; but the queſtion being, whither we ſhould confide in him, or elſe return without effecting any thing, Experience made me reſolve not to deſert this Buſineſs which was in ſo fair a way, after having taken ſo much pains, and run ſo many *riſgo's* for it. So that without inviting any body to follow, I told them, I reſolved to go to *Teza*, (a City about three dayes journey and a half from *Albouzema*, where *Muley Arxid* made his ordinary abode,) to deliver our King's Letter to the King *Muley Arxid*, and to know his reſolution; that at my return I might be able to relate, and give the reaſons that might have hindred our Eſtabliſhment. I had no ſooner declared my reſolution, but Monſieur *de Laſtre*, who had many times before aſſured me that he would never forſake me, confirmed me in the ſame thing: and Monſieur *de Lada* offered me his company. So that to carry our Monarch's Letter with the greater ſplendor, we determined to take with us the Sieur *Vincent David*, and the Sieur *François Boſſe* the Chirurgeon, and *Jacob Pariente*, to whom the King had written: And at two a Clock in the afternoon we went a ſhore, where we were received by *Cheq Amar*,

Cheq

Cheq Abdaliſis, and *Cheq Abdakerim* his Brothers, who expected us upon the Sands with a great Train of Attendants.

'Twas an Anſwer too honourable, that, which the King *Muley Arxid* ſent me, not to make you partakers of it, and by which you will judg, as well as I, that we might expect a happy ſucceſs of our Voyage: And indeed it was by the knowledg I had of the humour of the people of this Countrey, that I did ſo behave my ſelf in my Journey with the method which was requiſite, that by my manner of deportment with them, I might arrive at the end of my Expectations. In the mean time you will confeſs, that there could be nothing more obliging, than this Courteous Letter.

The Letter of King Muley Arxid, written from *TEZA* to the Captain *Roland Frejus*, and tranſlated out of *Arabick* into *French*.

In the Name of God;

The Pious and Beloved Servant of God, He that commands under Him; that

at all times conquers by Him: The Lord of the Faithful: The Emperour, the Prince, the King, by the assistance of God, who with his Grace will guard him,

MULEY ARXID

To the Captain Roland Frejus.

We received thy Letter, in which thou desirest an assurance of thy safe Conduct: We give thee ample assurance, that thou mayest come to Us, where We will confer with thee concerning what shall be found convenient: Thou shalt enter into My Ports, and e're thou departest from Us, by the help of God, thou shalt find in Us all things to thy full satisfaction and content. In the confidence and peace of him who knows the Truth.

Written by Baguil Xual, *the Secretary.*

You

You ſee, this Letter was too full of zeal, faith, and ſincerity, not to have an entire confidence given to it, eſpecially by thoſe who knew (as I did) the humours of the people of this Countrey: for indeed I had learn'd ſufficient experience in the *Levant*, and in *Barbary* that the true *Turks*, and true *Moors* and *Arabians*, are ſuch ſtrict obſervers of their words, as that I needed not diſtruſt that which was given me by a Prince in ſo obliging a Letter. And although this be a countrey where, untill this very day, we ſee no man ſo venterous as to hazard himſelf, but by Hoſtages, and particular precautions; nevertheleſs I went thither with an incredible joy, having good hopes e're my return, of making an eſtabliſhment of a Commerce, which at firſt engaged us to undertake this voyage, whereof I doubt not but you will liſten to the ſequel with delight.

To tell you with what diſpleaſure I took my leave of Monſieur *Royer*, is impoſſible; but it was of force that he or I muſt return back again in the ſhip: And our Interpreter *Jacob Parientè*, the Jew, onely underſtanding the *Spaniſh* Language, I gave order to prepare immediately all ſuch things as were neceſſary for me, and the reſt of the Gentle-

men that accompanied me: And having put into our Trunks all ſuch fine knacks and curioſities as we had brought with us to make Preſents of, I landed the nineteenth day of *April*, at two a clock in the afternoon, and was no ſooner a ſhore but *Cheq Amar*, *Cheq Abdalaſis*, and *Cheq Abdakerim*, came to embrace and welcome us with all imaginable civility, each of them preſſing me to mount his Horſe, which, I acknowledging their obligations, excuſed. And after that *Cheq Amar* himſelf had cauſed my Baggage to be loaded for our Journey, and ordered Horſes for all my retinue; he gave me that whereon his *Kaya* or Lieutenant rode, for my ſelf: ſo we all ſet forward together and lay at *Nocor*, which is three leagues from the Sea, at the foot of a Mountain upon a large plain, but on higher ground than the ſituation of *Albuzema*, which from hence was as far diſtant as we could well diſcern; both theſe places are great, and ſeated upon this plain, which runs along by the Sea.

This Countrey is very pleaſant and good, and you will take great delight (I am confident) at the Relation of this Journey, although I ſtand not to mention all particulars; and after the reading of it you will ſee, that

they

they often, with us, make Monſters and Barbarians of thoſe perſons, who have nothing of it but the Name, which indeed their Countrey gives them; and you will affirm, as I do, that they are people of real faith, and moſt obliging to Strangers.

As the method of doing things often makes them admired, I knowing that the *Moors* are very curious and deſirous of underſtanding all things, had given order (at my leaving the Ship) to the Maſter, that at our ſetting forwards on Horſeback, he ſhould not fail to fire all the great Guns he had, and that he ſhould reiterate the *Salve* three times; which cauſed *Cheq Amar* to ſtay, and all that concourſe which flocked after us, alſo to make a halt: and having asked me what it meant, I bad, tell him, that it was to ſalute him, and to ſwear by the head of *Muley Arxid*; which pleaſed *Cheq Amar* very much, who all the way, whilſt we came to *Nocor*, failed not, no leſſe than *Cheq Abdalaſis*, and *Cheq Abdakerim*, to ask me divers queſtions, and to invite us to make *Meydan* with them, that is, to put our Horſes to the full ſpeed, to ſhew their dexterity in keeping themſelves in their Saddles, as they rode in ſeveral poſtures, and in ſtopping their Hor-

ſes in the middle of their Career, or when they liſted.

The Advice which *Jacob Parientè* had given me, at our leaving *Melilla*, of not demanding Hoſtages, and confiding my ſelf upon the word of the King, was of profit to me: And my behaviour, in not ſhewing any ſign of ſuſpicion, together with the confidence which I had witneſſed to *Cheq Amar*, ſurpriſed him; wherefore ſo ſoon as we landed, and were got on Horſeback, he made *Abdeſelain* depart with all diligence, to carry the news of it to King *Muley Arxid*, who was ſo much ſatisfied with it, that he ſent him back immediately with orders to *Cheq Amar*, to do me all manner of friendly offices poſſibly, that I might not have any occaſion to complain of his Treatment.

This news, which King *Muley Arxid* received of my Journey towards him, was the occaſion of ſpreading a Rumour over all the Countrey, that the King of *France* had ſent an Ambaſſador to him; which not only ſtruck his enemies with fear, but even made them tremble, as you will learn by the ſequel; ſo much is the name of our Monarch feared in all parts.

Now as ſoon as we were received at *Nocor*,

cor, which was by ſix a Clock at night, *Cheq Abdalaſis* and *Abdakerim* went together to *Benibonjacob*, after they had taken their leaves of me: and *Cheq Amar* having given order for us to be lodged in a Tent, came preſently to viſit and complement me, and afterward left us accompanied by *Iſa Ben Abdon*, *Ben Amar*'s Brother in law, and *Mahomet Elmetigny*. Not long after which we had a Supper brought us in, but this being Monday in the Holy week, we made there but a hungry meal, in ſight of abundance of good Cheer, as Partridges, and other Fowles; and after this, cauſing my Trunks to be opened, I ſent ſome Boxes of Conſerves and Comfets to *Cheq Amar*, with which to regale his Kindred and Wives.

This Night was not very long, for at this place, and this ſeaſon they are not ſo; but the long entertainment which we had in diſcourſes with *Iſa Ben Abdon*, and *Ben Amar*, by *Jacob Fariente* our Interpreter, made me ſit up till Tueſday morning, the twentieth of *April*, when by the brightneſſe of the Moon I had thought it had not been midnight, ſo that I had ſcarcely the leiſure to take a moments reſt; for at ſix a clock in the morning *Cheq Amar*, after he had cauſed to

be

be brought me ſome Milk, Butter, and Bread for Break-faſt, becauſe we eat no fleſh, ſent to acquaint us that it was time to be going, and that he onely expected till I ſhould be ready; ſo we went to our Horſes by ſeven of the Clock.

All our Baggage and Equipage being ready, I got on horſeback with *Cheq Amar*, and began our march towards the mountain of *Nocor*. The Road about the beginning, and almoſt to the midway, is very troubleſome, ſtony and craggy, having at leaſt a League of bad way; after which we began to enter into a little wood, low, but very thick, and where was great ſtore of all ſorts of Game, as Fowls, wild Bores, and Lyons, which are not very dangerous: for in a valley between two little Hils, not above a Muſquet or a Bowes ſhot from us, we ſaw two or three, that without ſtirring from their places ſtared at us, as we paſſed by.

I asked *Cheq Amar* at the ſame time, if one or two Travellours might paſſe that way with ſafety, and if theſe beaſts would not devour them? To which he anſwered me, that unleſs they were firſt medled with, they would never budg out of their place to ſet upon any men; & that in our road we ſhould ſee great

great numbers, of which he would give me the pleaſure to let me ſee ſome of them hunted: And preſently commanded a ſcore of *Moors* that he had on foot, to go and rouze one, which was not far from us; but I told him, that ſince we ſhould meet ſome of them upon the road, we might take opportunity of making ſport with them at our leiſure: ſo that having continued on our way through this low Wood, climbing up the Mountain, we were got within an hour after to the top of it, and amongſt abundance of large ſpreading Trees, and alſo many high ones, where our way grew very pleaſant, and we might go three or four a breaſt.

We marched on further upon this mountain for about an hour on this manner, and ſo ſoon as we were gotten through the trees and buſhes, we had a curious proſpect of all the plain of *Nocor* and *Albouzema*, likewiſe of the great Harbonr, and of the Sea, which gave me ſo much pleaſure, that I was obliged to ſtand ſtill, and look upon our ſhip, which we had left under ſhelter of the great Iſland.

Cheq Amar, who ſaw this proſpect every day, by reaſon of the frequent Journeys which he made from *Nocor* to *Benibonjacob*, had

had not ſo great ſatisfaction as I had: and obſerving in me a more than ordinary Joy by my attention, he asked me if ever I had ſeen ſo pleaſant a Countrey; and having made me turn towards the Land, I beheld a great number of larg high Hils, on the tops of which we ſaw all the Countrey manured and green, in regard this was the ſeaſon of the year, and chiefly about this place where we were; the herbs and graſſe growing naturally by the goodneſſe of the Soyl, and the corn and grain, which ſowen, were already about three or four foot high: Inſomuch that it was a pleaſure which much charmed my Senſes to ſee at once all ſides bedecked with diverſe colours, as alſo a prodigious number of Trees and low Woods; amongſt which we alſo ſaw many little Hutts or Cottages built of Stone, which ſeemed to be the dwellings of *Cheqs*, or principal men of that place.

After I had ſtaid ſome time conſidering them, I turned again toward the left hand to look upon the Sea, and our Veſſel; and the weather being fair and clear, we could ſee as far as the mountains of *Lacaudia* in *Spain*, which are very different from thoſe where we were, for they are dry parched mountains,

tains, the very looks of which were enough to ſtrike with horror all thoſe who approached them, eſpecially in foul weather.

As pleaſant things eaſily invite us to the beholding them, I preſently turned my ſelf to look forwards upon the way we were to go; and not far from us I ſaw a little ſtone-houſe, and all round about it Corn growing: And ſeeing *Cheq Amar* beginning to march, I was obliged to follow him, and by the help of *Jacob Pariente* our Interpreter, I told him I was charmed at all thoſe pleaſant objects I had been looking upon; and if all the reſt were like this, I did not wonder at the great abundance of Grain which was in this Countrey, but that I was ſurpriſed to think that the people ſhould forſake the Plains, and go to till the tops of the Mountains and Hills, which without doubt ſhould be more painful and troubleſome to them. To which he anſwered me, that the apprehenſion wherein the inrodes and invaſions of the *Spaniards* their ſworn Enemies and Neighbours put them continually into, was the cauſe of it, and that they were not able to defend themſelves from the daily viſits, which the *Brigantines* were alwayes making them in the Plains: where after they had plundered

all

all they could find, they carried away Prisoners all the Inhabitants into the neighbouring *Spanish* Garrisons, and often into *Spain* it self, when they caught them.

I leave you to judg, whither or no this Discourse was pleasing to me, and if I took not hold on occasions forelock to make my advantage of it; for I made *Cheq Amar* sensible that their apprehensions were very just, and their misfortune inevitable, unless there were a Castle built upon the great Island of *Albouzema*. I had not much trouble to perswade him what the consequence of this Castle would be to all the Countrey; and that if I were so happy as that the King his Master should grant me those things which I should propose to him, I profered to build it my self at my own proper Charges and Expences, and that so by this means we might hinder the insolency of their Enemies from coming to annoy them in the Plains, and by the favour of the waves of the Sea, which beat incessantly upon their Ports, they might not onely till all their Lands, but enjoy them with full repose, and live in all safety in their Houses with their Families.

These Reasons, and many others which I produced to *Cheq Amar*, made him affirm, that

that our coming and eſtabliſhment there was altogether neceſſary: inſomuch that he told me, that the King *Muley Arxid*, without all queſtion, would agree to whatſoever I ſhould demand; and that for his part he would not forget any thing which might give real proofs of the paſſion he had to ſerve me; that I might account of him as of my ſelf, and that the things to be propoſed muſt be impoſſible, or elſe I ſhould have ſatisfaction as to my voyage. In the mean time, during theſe diſcourſes, we ſaw coming towards us a venerable old man, who having ſeen *Cheq Amar*, advanced forwards to receive him, and to pay his Homage to him, as ordinarily the Chief of the *Douards* do, when the *Cheqs* are coming towards them.

We no ſooner arrived at the houſe of this venerable old man, but three of his Sons came out to kiſs his hands, and help him to alight from his Horſe; and they having learnt as well as the Ancient man their father, that I was a *Frenchman*, that was going to the King *Muley Arxid*, whoſe order had been ſent to conduct me to *Teza*, and to ſhew me all poſſible Civilities, they came all of them to ſalute me, and offer me their Services; aſſuring me, they were very joyful to underſtand

ſtand that the King would ſee me, and was likely to make ſome league with us.

Here we repoſed our ſelves about an hour, being in the middle of the deſcent of this Mountain, from whence iſſued a moſt pleaſant Spring, neer which (having unbridled our Horſes, and other Beaſts of Carriage, to let them graze) we had ſomething brought us to eat: the Cheer was not extraordinary; for as theſe people commonly are ſatisfied with a ſmall matter, and beſides, *Cheq Amar* had told them, that he would not make any long ſtay, wherefore all that they gave us was onely ſome Eggs, Beans, Milk, and new bread which they call Cakes, and are like Oat-cakes, but thicker, and about the breadth of a Plate.

As we were about to take Horſe, I cauſed to be brought ſome Tweezers, Knives, and Tobacco, which I preſented to this good old man, who told me, he would receive them, that he might leave to his Family a remembrance of our paſſage and my generoſity, and that he had not at all merited this Favour; but that hence forward both he and his children would endeavour to render themſelves worthy of it, and that he would pray to God for the proſperous ſucceſſe of my Journey, with the King.

Our

Our Baggage being gone on before, with moſt of the Train, I took leave of the venetable old man, and of his Sons, who accompanied us as far as the foot of the Mountain, unto a great Valley, where is a Source of Water, of a prodigious bigneſs, the fall of of which at its iſſuing out makes ſo loud a noiſe, that we could ſcarce be heard ſpeaking to one another when we were near it; and the deſcent to it was ſo very narrow, that but one on Horſeback could paſſe at once to it. The place was ſo pleaſant, that all our company made a ſtop, and could not but admire at it, as likewiſe at the rare quality of this water: and that which renders it more delectable, is a great number of tall and ſpreading Trees, whoſe height ſpeaks their antiquity. So that when we had ordered our Company to advance forward, I could not forbear making a longer ſtop to conſider this ſweet place; and alighting from my horſe, I drank five or ſix Cups of this admirable water, with which I felt my Stomach no more charged than if I had drank but one, ſo light is it and good. If I had then been free, and at liberty, I would have ſpent the remaining part of the day there, but ſeeing *Cheq Amar* expreſs a deſire of haſting forwards,

wards, I mounted my horſe, and having again taken leave of our Hoſte, we continued in our Road; and not long after we had paſſed this River, we perceived our ſelves at the entrance of a little Copſe of low wood; and at the foot of another mountain, which was all cover'd with theſe Shrubs, whereon the higher we climbed, the more great Trees we found, with a way both large and pleaſant, ſtill growing better and better.

It will be no difficult matter for you to judg, if I was pleaſed or not at the beholding ſo delightful a place, which at every ſtep yeilded freſh ſatisfaction to my Senſes; inſomuch that ere I was well aware I was got almoſt to the top of this mountain, and into a Wood of large green Trees, where amongſt infinite others were ſeen as well the ſpreading Oaks, as the lofty Firres, which were an admirable Covert for us in our way, to defend us from the ſcorching heat of the Sun: from hence looking on our left hand acroſſe theſe trees, we ſaw a large and verdant Plain, and almoſt at the bottom of the hils and mountains which ſurrounded it, many little houſes and tents of *Moors*, that dwelt in thoſe places.

When we were got up to the top of this mountain,

mountain, where the Trees were not ſo thick, we diſcovered a *Moſque* a far off, and having asked *Jacob Pariente* what it was, he told me, it was the place to which we were going, a Town called *Beniboujacob*, and whither *Cheq Amar* was gone before, to prepare for my reception.

I was ſo earneſt and attentive in conſidering the place where we were, that I did not perceive I had loſt the company of *Cheq Amar*, and ſo much pleaſed with the enjoyment of the admirable proſpect, that I was almoſt ſorry we were leaving it. We then deſcended the mountain by a good Road that led down to the Town, which we now diſcovered more and more, in regard we had not any Trees in our way to be a hinderance to our ſight of it; And on our left hand we loſt not yet the ſight of that Plain, encompaſſed with little Hils and freſh flowery skirts of Mountains, whereon we ſaw many Houſes and Tents, ſcattering at ſome ſmall diſtance one from another. The ground from the bottom to the very top of all the Hills was every where ſown with Wheat, Barly, and other ſorts of Grain.

Being come nigh the Town where we were to lie that night, we ſaw coming to-

wards us a great number of *Moors* and *Jews*, (to whom, the arrival of *Cheq Amar* had given notice of our approach thither) all of them bidding us, *bene venuto*. They accompanied us with great demonstrations of joy to the place where *Cheq Amar*, *Cheq Abdalasis*, and *Cheq Abdakerim* were; who at the instant that they perceived me, came to meet me, and being alighted I embraced them, letting them know the great pleasure I received in my Journey. They carried me to a house which they had caused to be made ready for me, where was a little Amphitheatre, with Carpets spread on the Floar, upon which we reposed our selves, from the time we came in, which was about three a clock in the afternoon, untill five; making account that we had travelled seven hours since our setting out from *Nocor*, the place where we lay, to *Beniboujacob*, notwithstanding they reckon it but three Leagues from thence, and six from the Strand of *Albouzema*. But you see the pleasure which all these places gave us, so strongly charmed our Senses, that we thought not of making hast: we must not therefore take notice of the time we staid upon the Road in our journey to *Beniboujacob*.

It

It was on the twentieth day of *April* that we arrived at *Beniboujacob*, and at five of the clock *Cheq Amar* caused Fowls, and other sorts of meat to be brought in for us to eat; which was all needless, this being Tuesday in the Holy Week; but they giving us also Butter, Cheese, Cream, Beans, boyled Sallads, and other things, we made excellent good Cheer, with some new white Bread that they brought us. After which, *Cheq Amar*, with his Brothers, and all his Kindred, as also the *Moors* and *Jews* of the Town, came to see us and offer us their service, where they stayed till night; and at ten a clock sent us more Meat for Supper, but the Meal which we had made with a good appetite, made us hold out till the morning. I then sent for some Boxes of Sweet-meats and Comfets, which I presented to *Cheq Amar*, with a bottle or two of *Aqua mirabilis*, to entertain his Wives and Kindred, which were at *Beniboujacob*, the ordinary place of their abode.

We had thought to have departed from hence the next morning, and have continued our Journey, but it was put off two dayes longer, upon *Cheq Amar*'s hearing news of an Insurrection made by the Inhabitants of a

Village on the mountain of *Benitouzin*, who had ſet upon twenty men, whom the King *Muley Arxid* ſent to collect the Tribute, or Taxes; eight of which they had killed, and wounded the other twelve. This report having obliged him to mount on Horſeback, he rode in the head of fifty Horſemen, to apprehend in that village fifteen of thoſe whom he believed to have been the Authors or Executers of that Aſſaſſinate: Theſe he brought bound and fetter'd to *Bemboujacob*, and after he had received particular information from themſelves, who had committed the Murder, and there being but eight found guilty of it, he cauſed their Heads to be ſtruck off, and to the others he gave leave to depart.

The day following, which was Thurſday the two and twentieth of *April*, *Cheq Amar* having commanded our horſes, and our other beaſts of Carriage to be brought, he cauſed our baggage to be loaded, and gave order to *Iſa ben Abdon* and *Mahamet Elmetigni*, to pay off all our Scores there. So we got to horſe by eleven a Clock in the morning, and travelled untill ſix at night, without any conſiderable ſtop or ſtay. In our way we ſaw many pleaſant Vallies and Plains, alſo great Hills and Mountains, which

we

we crossed over by rugged and troublesome wayes, but nevertheless the tops were covered with variety of Shrubs, and divers sorts of tall trees; and the greatest part of the Plains and tops of Hils sowed and cultivated, except the mountain called *Teziaza*, which is very very high, and over which we were nigh two hours in passing; when we were on the top of it, looking towards the South, as far as we could see, we discovered a Plain; in the middle of which are two Towns, called *Hamouda* and *Tafarsy*, distant half a league one from the other, and are separated by a little River, which after any great Rain is so impetuous, that it is impossible to passe it, untill the waters which come from this large plain, and likewise fall from the mountains and neighbouring Hills, are all dreined away. We then arrived at *Tafarsy*, where the *Cheq Boulkey*, who is Governour as well of this, as of *Hamouda*, came to receive us. And having learn'd by our Conducters, who I was, and the Subject of my Journey, he expressed all manner of kindness to me, and conducted us to a house within the walls of the Town where all night he himself bare us company, asking me divers Questions, and professing a great desire of our establishment in the Ter-

ritories of the King *Muley Arxid* his Maſter.

This *Cheq Boulkay* was ſo obliging, and offered me his Friendſhip with ſo good a grace, ſo cordially, and with ſuch freeneſs, that I cannot forbear giving you here a character of him. He was a man of about thirty and five years of age, of a moſt comely perſonage and aſpect, and very ſtout; he was black 'tis true, but not unhandſome, nor unpleaſant withall; on the contrary his meen and behaviour ſtrike with admiration at the firſt ſight, and there is I know not what in him, that forces all who look upon him to be in love with him. In effect there is not any of thoſe about him, nor ſcarcely in his whole Juriſdiction, that would not ſacrifice his life for his ſervice. I was told by ſome that he was of Kin to the King *Muley Arxid*, and I believe no leſſe of him; for beſides, that he has much of his Air, he is valiant, ſtrong, and of a vigorous conſtitution, and generous as a King: I found my ſelf on a ſuddain, as it were, compell'd to have a particular eſteem for his perſon; and having cauſed my Trunks to be opened, I made him a preſent of ſome Boxes of Sweet-meats, Tweezers, Tobacco, and other things which I had, teſtifying how much

much I was grieved, that I was unable to make my acknowledgments to him by ſomething more conſiderable; but promiſed him that by the firſt Veſſel that ſhould come from *France*, I would cauſe to be brought to him what ſhould be more worthy of his acceptance, and that in the mean time he would oblige me, to tell me what he moſt wiſhed for. To which he anſwered, that my manner of giving and offering things, was infinitely obliging; that he was deſirous of nothing ſo much as my Friendſhip, praying me onely to have him in remembrance, and that at my return from *Teza* he would endeavour with more leiſure to ſatisfie all that, which time would not permit him to do at preſent.

From hence we departed on *good Friday* the twenty third, at ſix a clock in the morning, and after many Embraces I took leave of *Cheq Boulkay*, not without ſome ſorrow, as forſaking a man, with whom I had newly contracted a firm league of Friendſhip; and I was glad to uſe the moſt earneſt entreaties I could invent, to diſſwade him from getting on Horſeback to bear me company a part of the way, having been conſtrained to tell him, that it would make me melancholly all the

reſt

reſt of my Journey; ſince the more I ſhoul
have the honour of being with him, the mor
I ſhould be ſorry to leave him, and that ſinc
he intended me a kindneſs, he would do i
for the beſt: with which I obliged him t
ſtay behind, but he would needs ſend with u
his Lieutenant or Deputy, who accompanie
us to the middle of the Deſert, where I pray
ed him to return back again.

Having travelled about two Leagues i
this Plain, we were forced to turn toward
the right hand, holding our courſe to th
South, yet keeping ſtill in the Plain, and ha
ving asked the Lieutenant where this Plai
ended that ſeemed to tend Eaſtward, he tol
me, it was the way to the *Zaffarines*, whic
nevertheleſs was very far diſtant from hence
and that beyond the Deſert of *Garret*, ther
was likewiſe another great Plain, which al
terminated at the *Zaffarines*, but the Soile o
it was not ſo good as that where we were, i
regard one Load of Wheat or Barly, whic
they call *Sivade*, here commonly produce
at leaſt five and twenty or thirty Loads, an
that all this Plain Eaſtward was for the moſ
part ſowed with that Grain.

Continuing our march towards the South
after we had gone about three Leagues, w
were

ere gotten to the entrance of the Deſert of *arret*, having firſt paſſed through a Wood high Trees, amongſt which was a great mber of Olive-trees, and Cedars, which iefly grow at the foot of two great flinty d ſandy mountains, whoſe tops in croſſing found alſo covered with theſe, together ith live-Oaks, (which are green all the ar,) and wild Pines. Here we muſt paſs er a Mountain, in the middle of three or ur others which environ it, by a way which rtainly is very bad in moſt places, never-eleſs there is no body but may travel it on rſeback; we were at leaſt an hour in this d way, which laſted to the middle of the ountain, where we alighted, and ſtaid about other hour at the foot of a great Rock, at ſeemed as high as we could well diſcern, om whence iſſues a great Spring of hot wa-, which they call *Eſcrouna*; during which ne our Horſes were baited, and we alſo eat me proviſions which we had brought with but when we came to drink, having taſt-the water I found it warm and ſulphurous, could not we nevertheleſs forbear drink-it, in regard we had no other, but we ed it with a little *Aqua vitæ*, which we brought with us inſtead of Wine, to qua-ie it.

Whilſt

Whilſt we ſtaid by this Spring, there came many *Moors*, and *Jews*, to waſh their *Haicques* (or Mantles) in it, and Shirts, who were ſurprized to ſee us there, and coming neer they gazed upon us, and conſidered us, as ſuch people whoſe like they had never ſeen; and they expreſſed great joy and ſatisfaction, when they were told that we were going to the King *Muley Arxid*, and that it was to eſtabliſh in his Territories a Trade with his Subjects.

Being on horſeback ready to take leave of *Cheq Boulkay*'s Lieutenant, I made a preſent to him of a pair of Tweezers, with which he returned well contented and ſatisfied, and we kept on our Road to the bottom of this Mountain, by a more pleaſant and larger way than before, which laſted an hour longer. And they having told me, that at our going out of it we ſhould come into a ſandy Deſert, being a large Plain, without Trees Herbs, Graſs, or any other green thing in it, & that the part over which we were to croſs, was two or three leagues broad, I cauſed a Goat's-skin to be filled with the water of this Spring of *Eſcrouna*, for any to drink that ſhould have need of it in the way; I was of the number of thoſe, whom the violent

ſcorching

torching of the Sun, which burnt us, together with the heat of the ground that was intolerably warm, forced to drink of it. 'Twas therefore much againſt my ſtomach, that I made them bring me a ſup of this water, which I conſidered as a medicine, as well in reſpect of the Spring's heat, augmented ſtill by the heat of the Sun, as alſo of that ſmell of Brimſtone which rendered it nauſeous. But I was unſpeakably ſurprized, when I found this water very freſh, and of the moſt pleaſant taſt of the world; and asking the company if it was not ſome other water which they had brought, they told me, no, but that it was the property of this ſame, that when taken long out of the Spring it loſt its ill qualities; wherefore to ſatisfie my Pallat as well as Thirſt, I drank four Cups of it, and all our Gentlemen as many, which made us find our way leſs tedious to *Suaquin*, although we got not thither untill ſix a clock at night, after we had croſſed three mountains of Salt, which are on the futhermoſt ſide of the ſandy Plain. Before we came to theſe mountains, we met with about half a league of indifferent good ground, which bare ſome Graſs, where we unbridled our horſes to let them graze, and alighted to reſt

reſt our ſelves for half an hour; and being got to horſe again, we croſs theſe mountains of Salt, below which we ſaw a great Plain, wherein were a great many *Adouards* or Camps, from whence a multitude of *Moors* with their children came flocking out of their Tents to ſee us paſs by; and amongſt the reſt, ſeveral *Cheqs* of *Adouards*, who are Heads of Tribes, which dwell in theſe Tents, followed after us, to know who we were, and whither going.

Iſa Ben Abdou, and *Mahomet Elmetigny* our Conductor, brought us into the middle of the Plain to the *Douard*, which they perceived belonged to the principal *Cheq*, who at that time was abſent; and beſides, *Cheq Amar* not being with us, our Conductors had no great reception, ſo that we were fain to ſtay for ſome time under a huge Oak, the diſtance of a Stones caſt from a pleaſant River. In which interim *Iſa Ben Abdou* ſpurred his horſe, and rode from one *Douard* to another, to acquaint all the *Cheqs* that we were *Frenchmen*, whom they had been ordered to wait upon to the King *Muley Arxid*, that *Cheq Amar* would ſuddainly be with us, and that if they came not quickly to do their duty, they would certainly repent. Wherefore

Caid

Caid Saide Elmiry the *Morabite* (a Holy man, and of great veneration amongſt them) haſted to me, to the place where we ſtayed, and brought us into the next *Douard*, (after he had diſperſed the Croud which followed us) and appointed us the beſt Tent to lodg in.

Caid Quibir (who was the principal *Cheq* of all the *Adonards*, that were encamped in this Plain) returning home in the Evening, and having been advertiſed of our arrival, came with all ſpeed to find us out, and make us change the *Douard* and the Tent for a better; and when he had complemented us and treated us with much civility, he ſent us a couple of fat Sheep, with ſome Eggs, Butter, Cheeſe, Milk, Bread, Raiſons, and what elſe he had worth our acceptance: in exchange of which I preſented him with a Caſe of Tweezers, half a dozen Knives and Sheaths, alſo ſome Brafil, Tobacco.

On the morrow, being Saterday the four and twentieth of *April*, *Iſa Ben Abdon* would not let us go forward, untill *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalaſis* ſhould overtake us, ſo that we were conſtrained here to attend their coming.

We had left them behind (as I formerly told

told you) at *Penibonjacob*: but they set out from thence the same day as we did, and went to the village of the mountain of *Benitonzin*, where so soon as they came, they caused all the Cattle, moveable Goods, moneys, and Arms, belonging to those eight miserable men, whose heads had been cut off, to be seized on, for their rebelling against the Officers that collected the Taxes, which all the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Fez* paid to the King *Muley Arxid*; and this Saterday night at seven a clock, they came to us where we were: after whom followed a great number of Oxen, Cowes, Sheep, and Goats, which were driven along by twenty men of *Benitonzin*. *Cheq Amar* had also brought five great bags full of (*a*) *Blanquilles*, part of which he had taken from those wretches, and the other part was the remainder of the *Garame* or Tax, gathered from the rest of that Town.

As soon as *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abda-*

(*a*) A *Blanquille* is a piece of money of this Countrey, which is of very fine Silver, and worth two pence English; four and twenty of which they reckon to one *Piaster*, valued at about four shillings *Engl.*

lasis

dalafis were arrived, all the *Cheqs* of the *Adouards* came to pay them their Homage, and ſent them fat Sheep, and what other good things they had, inſomuch that they feaſted all night long. And we, for our parts, cauſed to be dreſſed beforehand four Pullets, and four good joints of Mutton againſt the next morning, which was *Eaſter*-day, for our Break-faſt; although there was one of our company that was a *Hugonot*, who had not patience enough to ſtay till morning, but muſt needs make ſome Pottage of Fleſh which he eat, yet without my knowledg; now this was obſerved by *Cheq Amar*, who told me of it in the way: but I to excuſe this fault, anſwered, that ever ſince he had left us, this perſon had been very ill; Or elſe (replied he, ſmiling) he is of ſome other Religion, for I know that he has eaten fleſh before now. By which you may ſee, that theſe people, whom we eſteem as dull and ignorant, are not ſo, and take greater notice of things than we could imagine.

All our Company then ſetting out together on *Eaſter*-day, the 25th. of *April*, at five a clock in the morning, with very bad weather, and a great *Labech* (as they call it) or South-weſt wind, very cold, we marched

until eleven, and finding our ſelves in a great Meadow called *Bouſouab*, *Cheq Amar* alighted from his horſe, as did all the reſt of our company; where after we had unbridled, and turned our horſes to grazing, and repoſed our ſelves about an hour, our Servants prepared for us the Pullets, Mutton, and other things which we had cauſed to be dreſſed the night before: and perceiving that *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalaſis* had brought nothing with them, and there being no *Douard* near the place where we were, I invited them to eat with us, which they accepted; but it was a great mortification to ſee that we wanted Bread amidſt ſuch a Feaſt, and were obliged to finiſh our Meal with Meat onely.

The Journey which we were to make e're we came to our Lodging, being very long, we mounted again about noon, and travelled over two or three Plains, and a croſs certain Ridges and Hills, all covered with high Graſs, and great variety of herbs, and flowers, which grow there naturally; not to ſpeak of the Fields ſown with Wheat, Barly, Oates, and diverſe ſorts of Grain, that reached up to our Horſes Girts: And we likewiſe obſerved in this Road, that in ſome places

ces they were beginning to cut Oates already. After this we paſſed over the top of a high green Hill, and going downwards on the South-ſide, we reſted again about an other hours ſpace, to give our horſes time to feed; and as we were entertaining our ſelves with this proſpect, we ſaw ſome Lyons, and wild Bores paſſing in the Plains, and over the Hills, but this was now no great novelty to us. For indeed the earneſt deſire I had to arrive at *Teza*, and know what would be the ſucceſs of our Voyage, as alſo to enjoy ſuddenly the company of Monſieur *Royer*, and give him ſome good Newes, made me take little pleaſure in any thing whatſoever, which might have yeilded me ſufficient delight at another time: wherefore riſing up, we got to horſe, and kept on our Road till we came to *Tiſerat*, where we arrived at ſeven a clock at night.

Immediately the *Cheqs Uldrago*, &c. who are three Brothers, came to welcome me, and offer me their ſervice with great ſhewes of Kindneſs, and lodged us under the Tent of one *Mahamout More*, whither they ſent us in Sheep, Pullets, Butter, and other proviſion for Supper; and I, to make my acknowledgments to them, preſented them

with Braſil Tobacco, Tweezers, and Knives, which they with great ſatisfaction received, returning me particular thanks for them.

This place of *Tiſerat*, is a great ſide of a Hill, high, and of a large extent, whereon were five *Douards*, or ſeveral companies of Tents pitched like ſo many villages. At the foot of this was a delicate Spring of good water, and about it three leſſer Hills, pleaſant beyond compare, by reaſon of the Greenneſs of the Trees, and various ſorts of Grain ſown there, by the *Moors*, or more properly *Arabs* of the *Adouards*, who for a long time have encamped in that place, invited to ſtay there by the ſweetneſſe and healthfulneſs of the Air. So we paſſed the night there with great ſatisfaction, and perfect repoſe.

Cheq Amar, and *Cheq Abdalaſis*, who were lodged in another Tent, got up by day-break to ſee our Baggage loaded, and to ſend them forwards with the Cattle and other Luggage which had overtaken us. And at ſeven a clock in the morning, being Munday the twenty ſixth of *April*, they came to bid me good morrow, attended by all the *Cheqs* of the *Douards*, amongſt whom I alſo cauſed more Caſes of Tweezers to be diſtributed; and after I had thanked them for all their

their favours, we mounted our horſes, taking the left-hand way to paſſe the firſt hill, and coming to the top of it we turned on the right hand towards the South, whence we diſcovered a Plain at a great diſtance, wherein were abundance of green Trees, alſo fertil Corn-fields, and rich Meadows bedecked with great variety of flowers and herbs; through which keeping our Road, we drew neer to three *Adouards*, on the skirts of a little Hill by a fruitful valley; to the *Cheqs* of which, *Cheq Amar* made a ſign, for them to come to us, and they obeying his Summons brought with them ſome Milk, Butter, Bread, and Eggs, our Servants likewiſe having kept the remainder of what had been dreſſed the night before; it being now about eleven a clock, we ſate down to eate with *Cheq Amar*, after which giving ſome Caſes of Tweezers to the *Cheqs*, away we went, and rode till two a clock in the afternoon: at which time *Cheq Amar* adviſed us to make a halt, being within a League of *Teza*, to expect the baggage which we had left behind. In the mean while he and *Cheq Abdalaſis* loſt no time, but went directly forward to the King, to give him an account of our Voyage before our arrival; having left order with *Iſa*

Ben

Ben Abdon, that ſo ſoon as the rear of our Caravan was come up to us, we ſhould march ſtraight to *Teza*, where he would be ready to receive us.

When we were on the ſide of the Hill, deſcending to this Plain, we could perceive at a great diſtance from us, the City of *Teza*, which ſtands on the North part of it, and is built on very high ground, but yet of an eaſie and pleaſing aſcent, becauſe the Plain is of ſo large an extent, that we come inſenſibly to the Town, without perceiving any up-hill.

To look upon this City afar off, it appears to have been ſomething more conſiderable than it is at preſent, and that it is a Town which well deſerves to be a place of reſidence for the Kings of this Countrey. In ſhort, it is the Propriety with which the eldeſt Son of the King of *Fez* is alwayes inveſted, and accounted the moſt conſiderable of all this Kingdom next the capital, which bears the ſame name with the Kingdom of *Fez*.

We were fain to wait about two hours, e're all that we had left behind could come up to joyn with us; during which, to paſſe away our time, we walked in a little meadow neer the high way, not far from whence ran a ſmall River, which we muſt croſs to enter

enter into the town, thither we alſo went, and diverted our ſelves, beholding the water glide ſwiftly by us, making a pleaſant murmur, by reaſon of the many falls, and by its rapidity (increaſed by ſome late great Rains) in its continual motion and career from place to place: inſomuch that all who paſſed that Road could not chooſe but ſtop to conſider us, and this being a day of great reſort to the City, I leave you to judg what multitudes we ſaw, and how much we were ſeen, and gazed at.

The report which King *Muley Arxid* cauſed to be ſpread abroad of our coming, as well to do us honour, as for his own advantage, was of great concernment to him, that even the City of *Fez* the old, yeilded at the very inſtant to his obedience, and ſent *Cheq Deagbal*, who had been their Governour, to know if it were true indeed, that the *French* had ſent an Ambaſſador to King *Muley Arxid*.

I had forgotten to tell you, that from the top of the firſt hill, from whence we diſcovered *Teza*, to the Meadow where we ſtayed, which was about two Leagues, all along as we travelled through the Plains, we ſaw on the ſides of hills at leaſt fifty ſe-

veral *Adouards*, from whence innumerable troops of *Moors* came out of their Tents flocking to look upon us, and followed us with theis Eyes as far ar they could discern: Insomuch that the rumour which had run of our approach, being found true by our presence, it gave to all the *Moors* a new and more honourable esteem of their King *Muley Arxid*; since so great a Monarch as the King of *France* had sent his Subjects to him. In effect, this newes onely, had already struck old *Fez* with such a terror, as I have related, that it obliged the Inhabitants to surrender. And there now being onely the New Town which resisted the King *Muley Arxid*, he laying hold on the occasion, sent thither immediately fourscore *Adouards*, to joyn with those who already closely besieged it, giving out also a report that he would send to them as many more, and that so soon as I should be gone, he himself would come thither in person.

Cheq Deagbal, Governour of *Fez* the Old, being arrived at *Teza* before us, expected us there, and was himself witness of the Honour, Civilities, and Caresses, which the King *Muley Arxid* did me; and at the instant that he saw me come in, he dispatched

a Courrier to *Fez* the Old, to aſſure them that there was nothing more certain than the arrival of Captain *Roland Frejus* at *Teza*, and that he himſelf was witneſs of my Entry.

It is not to be believed what an impreſſion this made upon the people; at leaſt to have ſeen, as we did, all the high-wayes to the City thronged with ſuch vaſt multitudes, that although we were yet in the Plain, and had no Suburbs to paſſe through in entring into the City, we could not nevertheleſs but with great difficulty, get to the Gates: and when we had crowded in, the Streets, though broad, now were ſo narrow for us, that our Horſes could not take a ſtep forwards, without treading upon the feet of the people. Wherefore our Conductors, and twenty *Negroes* of the King's Guard, which were ſent to help us to break through the Throng, were forced to call out inceſſantly to them, *Balec*, *Balec*, which is to ſay, *make room*, *make room*, yet for all this would they not be perſwaded to range themſelves and make us way, until at laſt that they were neceſſitated to uſe violence to the tranſported multitude, and to drive them up to heaps by force of Armes. So that from the entrance of the City,

City, to the houſe which they had prepared for us, although it was not more than a thouſand paces, we ſpent above an hour in going it. And yet though we were come to the very doors, it was no eaſie matter to get in; for we muſt renew all our endeavours to make way through the Preſs, although there had been twelve other *Blacks* ever ſince morning to ſecure the entrance, and hinder the Crowd from thruſting in; nevertheleſs it was impoſſible for them to keep themſelves maſters, and force the multitude to let us in, untill all the *Blacks* together put themſelves into a poſture of falling upon them, and not ſparing any that ſhould not give us way.

I would have endeavoured to ſatisfie all their curioſities at leiſure, but I was afterwards informed, that if the *Negroes*, who know the prying humour of the people of this countrey, had not thus dealt with them, we ſhould never have been able to have made an end with them: yet for all this it was five a clock e're we could get to reſt ourſelves in our houſe; where immediately *Cheq Amar* came to viſit me from the King *Muley Arxid*, and offer me his ſervice, acquainting me by His order, "That He had "made me Maſter of all his Countrey, and aſſured

assured me, that I should not return from it, until I had all manner of satisfaction that I could desire as to my voyage, and a grant of all my demands; and that I should not think of any thing, but taking my repose, and refreshing my self for three dayes, after which he would give me audience.

My expectation was frustrated by this message, for I supposed it would have been within two or three hours after our Arrival; wherefore I thanked *Cheq Amar*, and intreated him to procure that a sooner time might be prefixed for that purpose; but he embracing and kissing me, took his leave, and went to tell the King, that I was desirous to come and thank his Majesty for his Civilities, and the testimonies of his Friendship.

Immediately after *Cheq Amar* was gone out, came *Mahamet Abtib* the King's Steward, and with him two *Negroes*, who brought a large Bason of four foot Diameter, wherein were a dozen of white earthen Dishes, filled with abundance of Fowles both boyled and rosted, also Beef, Mutton, and Veal, dressed after diverse fashions; likewise variety of Comfets, of sweet Cakes, and many other things to be eaten made of Sugar; and all round about this was laid fine light

light bread, which they presented us with; in which we found wherewith sufficiently to content our appetites; for it was all very good, and well dressed, with Saffron, Butter which they call *Mantegue*, and Sugar.

After we had supped, *Jacob Parientè*, *Isa Ben Abdou*, and *Mahamet Elmetigny*, did so likewise; and when they had done, our Servants sate down to it: after which, the *Negroes* carried back the Bason, and Dishes, when it seemed we had scarce touched them, so well had they been filled with meat.

At night *Cheq Amar*, and *Cheq Abdalasis* came again to see me, and stayed until ten a clock with us. I asked if I should have my Audience the next day, but they told me, I needed not to disquiet my self, for that the King *Muley Arxid* having learnt, in what manner Persons should be received, when they came from so great a Monarch as the King of *France*, would not fail in any thing; that at the end of three dayes he would give me Audience, and that I might promise my self all satisfaction imaginable as to my business.

For certain this discourse was pleasing enough to me, since I perceived the particular esteem which they had for our Invincible

Monarch

Monarch, the reputation of whoſe valour makes him known in the moſt remote and moſt barbarous Countreys: But the impatience which is natural to the *French* Nation, made me ſuffer diſcontent amidſt ſo many teſtimonies of Friendſhip, aud ſuch multiplicity of Careſſes, by the deſire I had of ſeeing the King *Muley Arxid*, and knowing what would be the ſucceſs of our voyage; although all appearances made me conjecture, that it could not but be moſt advantageous. It being then very late, *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalaſis* wiſhed us a good night, and departed, leaving us to take a little repoſe: but we had ſcarce cloſed our Eyes to ſleep, e're we heard at the door our Friend *Mahamet Altib*, with four *Negroes*, who brought with them two Baſons, in each of which was a roaſted Mutton all entire, with Bread laid round about it.

Jacob Pariente, and *Iſa Ben Abdou*, who ſtirred not from us, told us, that we muſt eat, or at leaſt ſeem ſo to do; therefore raiſing my ſelf up, more oppreſſed with ſleep than hunger, we took ſome morſels of this meat, which I may confidently affirm was the moſt excellent and of the moſt ſavoury reliſh that I have ever taſted: And after I had

had proteſted to *Altib*, that we had done this onely out of complacence to him, I prayed him to conſider that we had more need of reſt, than any thing elſe.

The next morning, being the twenty ſeventh of *April*, *Cheq Amar* was at our door by five a clock, to bid me good morrow; I had no ſooner opened to him, but he perceived my trouble, and asked me the cauſe of it. I told him, that notwithſtanding all theſe pleaſures, which were ſufficient to charme the greateſt grief, I ſuffered nevertheleſs an intolerable pain, by the impatience I had of ſeeing the King *Muley Arxid*, and that it was from hence I expected an entire ſatisfaction of all my voyage, that he would oblige me in uſing his utmoſt endeavours for advancing this happy day, which could onely bring comfort to my diſquiet.

This motion was entertained with ſuch good fortune, that *Cheq Amar* having with infinite arguments reaſſured me of his friendſhip, as alſo of the Kings, and kindly embraced me, went ſtraight to the King, who immediately asked him, if he had ſeen me, and how I did: to which *Cheq Amar* replied that he juſt now came from me, and that I ſeemed more melancholly than ordinarily I uſed

morning he appointed to give me audience.

So soon as *Cheq Amar* had heard this, he kissed the Kings head in token of his gratitude; and after the King had asked him some other things, of which he gave him an account, he came to find me, and told me I would rejoyce to know that I should have my Audience next morning to my content, relating to me all that I have now been telling you; which I answered with my thanks, and presented him with some Boxes of Conserves, Confects, and a Bottle of *Aqua mirabilis*.

In the mean time *Altib*, who had order to cause meat to be brought us thrice a day; came, as he had done in the morning, with a great Bason after the usual manner filled with several sorts of meats: which made *Cheq Amar* take his leave of me, to let me eat my Dinner in quiet without disturbance, and embracing me, he bad me, *Coul, Coul*, that is to say, *eat, eat*.

We dined very well with our usual Fare: but I began more than ever to think on the day of my Audience, and on the Discourse which I should make in *Spanish*; in regard *Jacob Pariente* my Interpreter, could not speak nor understand any *French*. During

theſe conſiderations, came a *Moor*, to know if *Jacob Pariente* was within, and to acquaint him that *Cheq Deagbal*, Governour of *Fez*, would come to pay his civilities to me: which *Pariente* having told me, I anſwered, that he intended me a great Honour, that as yet I had not ſeen the King, otherwiſe I would not have ſuffered him to be before hand with me, but would my ſelf have prevented him.

This *Moor* going but juſt out, to give his Maſter an account of his Meſſage, who was not far off, quickly returned to tell me, that he was at the door himſelf; inſomuch that I had ſcarce the leiſure to get over the threſhold of the houſe with *Pariente*, e're I ſaw my ſelf in the armes of *Cheq Deagbal*, embraced ſo ſtraightly, and with ſo much friendſhip and love, that I was much ſurprized at it.

Having brought him into the houſe, and commanded ſome Cuſhions to be preſented to him, He firſt ſate down on the ground, and I after him, upon two Carpets, that were ſpread on the floor; where he beginning the diſcourſe, told me, that the report which was ſpread abroad of my arrival in that Countrey, had obliged him to come from *Fez* the Old, whereof he was Governour, to know

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the truth of it; that the Inhabitants had expected the news with much impatience, and that so soon as I had entred the City-gates, he had dispatched away an Express, to assure them that he had seen me; and likewise that at his leaving me he purposed to send yet again another *Moor* to let them further know, that he had spoken with, and embraced me; that King *Muley Arxid* was happy in having the friendship of so great a Monarch as the King of *France*: and that this, together with his great valour, and prudent conduct, was sufficient to make him Master of all the country. I was not mute, and wanted not for matter to enlarge upon, in so spatious a field: And to make him more sensible of the power and greatness of our Monarch, I told him that the King *Muley Arxid*, seconded and assisted by the arme of the King of *France*, would be able to engage in any enterprise, and nothing would be difficult to him; that he needed not stay long to see the effects of it, if there were occasion, and that I was almost dead with impatience, untill I was dispatched away back again, that I might publish through all *Europe* the Grandeur and Magnificence of King *Muley Arxid*, and that I had now Subject enough to swear by his Head.

This free way of ſpeaking, which is very acceptable to the *Moors*, infinitely pleaſed *Cheq Dergbal*; who in concluſion of our conference made me a thouſand proteſtations of his friendſhip: and knowing that with theſe people, our hands ſhould be always ready to give, I made a ſign to bring me ſome Boxes of Sweet-meats, Braſil Tobacco, Tweezers, and Knives, which I with my own hand preſented to him; he was ſurprized at my Generoſity, and in receiving them he profeſſed that he took them, to the end he might be in arrears to me, that he would keep them all his life for a remembrance of me, and that if his good fortune ſhould permit him to ſee me at *Fez*, he would witneſs by real effects the ſenſe which he ſhould ever have of my Civilities. After this he ſtayed about an hour with me, and if he had not been ſent for by the King, he had tarried yet longer: for it ſeemed it was with trouble that he bad me farewell, and with much affection aſſured me of his readineſs to ſerve me.

He was no ſooner gone, but *Cheq Amar*, and *Cheq Abdalaſis*, came to ſee me, and found ſuch a throng of *Moors* in the Court, that they were aſtoniſhed at the ſight, and therefore chid thoſe *Negroes*, the Kings Servants,

vants, which we had alwayes ready at the door to wait upon us; who to excuſe themſelves, told them, that unleſs they ſhould uſe violence, it was impoſſible to hinder the Croud from entring in. Wherefore *Cheq Amar* ſpake to them, onely ſaying, *Amichi haurouhe*, which is to ſay, *Farewell, be gone*, when immediately they every one made haſt to be going out; ſo reſpectful are they to their *Cheqs*, and obedient to all their Commands.

All this Rabble being marched off, *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalaſis* invited me out for my recreation, to take the Air, and make the time ſeem leſs tedious till morning; but I told them, that all I could ſee was not ſufficient to afford me any divertiſement, that I ſhould have leiſure enough for that afterwards, when I had made my Complement, and paid my Devoires to the King *Muley Arxid*: wherefore they again aſſured me, I ſhould have Audience the next day without fail; although they knew not whether or no it would be in the morning, or afternoon, that I ſhould not however diſtruſt the word of their Prince, nor at it ſeem any more diſquieted: but theſe reaſons could not hinder me from paſſing the following night very ill, at

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the uncertainty of the ſucceſs of my negotiation.

The next morning, being the twenty eighth of *April*, I ſtaid not in bed till day-light, knowing that the *Moors* are early Riſers, and fearing they would come to call us, I cauſed all my Retinue to get up and dreſs themſelves: we were no ſooner ready, but *Cheq Amar* according to his cuſtome came to give me the good Morrow, and ſeeing me quite dreſſed, "I will lay a wager (ſaid he) thou 'haſt not ſlept all this night, through the im-'patience thou hadſt of ſeeing the day, which 'at laſt is come, and thou ſhalt now have 'what thou haſt ſo much wiſhed for.

The Curioſity which King *Muley Arxid* had, of informing himſelf every day, whether or no we had eaten well, having obliged him to ask it the foregoing night of *Mahamet Altib* his Steward, and he telling him, no; the King believed that the Meat had not been dreſſed well to our Pallat, and therefore commanded we ſhould have brought us in the morning ſeven fat Sheep, two great veſſels of Butter, two of Honey, and two of ſweet Oyl, with a Purſe of *Blanquilles*, though they brought us but three hundred and forty. So that I received the Preſent, being

ing in company with *Cheq Amar*; and at the ſame time I cauſed to be given to *Mahamet Altib* the ſumme of ſix and thirty *Liuers* in twelve *Pieſters*, which was done in view of the twelve *Moors*, who had helped to bring the Preſent, whom I alſo rewarded: and I returned my thanks to his Majeſty at the ſame inſtant by *Cheq Amar*, who poſted to the King, to acquaint him with what pleaſure I received all that had been ſent me, and with how much liberality I had gratified them who brought it to me.

Notwithſtanding all this, they failed not the ſame day at eight a clock in the morning, and again at two in the afternoon, to bring more good Cheer wherewithall to feaſt us, with as much ſuperfluity and abundance as they were accuſtomed; and yet one thing was very troubleſome and unpleaſant to us, which, for whilſt we were eating, as alſo between Meals, we could never be free from the ſight and company of great numbers of intruding Gueſts, who came to admire our faſhion and manner of eating, I having cauſed to be brought with me Silver-ſpoons and Forks for our uſe, alſo Knives, Table-linnen, and Cups, which the *Moors* are altogether unacquainted with; who uſe no other thing

in eating then their hands onely, ordering their Meat, when dreſſed, to be all exactly cut into morſels: wherefore at every meal time; if the *Negroes* that attended us had not hindered the Croud from thruſting in amongſt us, we ſhould ſcarce have been able to have found room enough to ſit down in.

We were no ſooner riſen from dinner, but *Cheq Amar* came to give us notice, that at five a clock in the afternoon he was commanded from the King *Muley Arxid* his Maſter, to attend me to the Caſtle, who would be there ready to receive me; that I ſhould get all things in order, which I purpoſed to carry with me, leſt I ſhould make them ſtay for me: So that as ſoon as he was gone (having firſt preſented him with ſome Boxes of Sweet-meats) I ordered my Servants to put up into a Trunk all the Curioſities, which I had to preſent to the King *Muley Arxid*; and as for thoſe things which I could not make to go in, I cauſed them to be ſet apart to be carried by his *Negroes*.

Cheq Amar failed not to come to conduct me to the Caſtle, at the hour which had been commanded him, and brought with him *Cheq Abdalaſis*, and three or four of his friends, together with thirty *Negroes* of the King's Guard

Guard, to make way for us: for the news which had been blazed abroad of our arrival, and of the day wherein the King *Muley Arxid* was to give us Audience, drew such a world of people from all parts into *Teza*, that they assured me the like numbers had never been known there before; insomuch that it was believed the whole Countrey was come to see us.

We departed then from our Lodging at five a clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday the eight and twentieth of *April*, in this order. Ten *Negroes* marched before to clear the way for us; whom the four *Moors*, friends of *Cheq Amar*, followed, and I after them, having *Cheq Amar* on my right hand, *Cheq Abdalasis* on my left, and five *Negroes* on each side. Behind us came the Sieur *Delada*, and *De Lastre*, and next to them followed the Sieurs *Bosse* and *Vincent David*; and in the rear, all our Servants, and the *Blacks* that attended us, as well those who carried the Trunk of Knacks, the Muskets, Pistols, and other things, of which I designed to make my Present; as those others, who with Clubs, and other weapons in their hands, staved off the Croud of People, that thronged us in such a manner on all sides,

ſides, that although we purpoſely ſtruck into a back way to avoid them, yet were we forced to be above an hour, in going little more than a mile, it being ſo far from our houſe to the Caſtle.

When we were gotten about half way, we could ſee nothing but Tents and Pavilions from thence to the Caſtle, all of them of different faſhions, and each having a Standard or Banner raiſed up on the top of it, with their ſeveral diſtinctions in diverſe colours wrought on them, but the latter ſtill ſurpaſſing the former in beauty. All the Chiefs ſtood at the entrance of their Tents, holding their Launces ready in their hands, and each of them five and twenty or thirty Perſons or Officers by their ſides: who, as we paſſed by, all ſhouted out, ſaying, *Salimba*, that is to ſay, *God ſave you*. Being come to the Caſtle-gate, it was impoſſible but we ſhould find all manner of favour and reſpect, as well in regard the King himſelf had given order for our admittance; as alſo that *Cheq Amar* had thruſt ſome pieces of money into the Porters hand, who though he ſeemed to be ſurpriſed at it, yet had more wit than to refuſe them.

The Caſtle ſtanding upon an hill, we could

ſee

ſee at our going in at the Gate a large Plain, into which we had a moſt pleaſant proſpect, as far as we could diſcern, though it was much obſtructed by the vaſt number of Tents and Pavilions which were there; as alſo by the great multitudes of people: and to paſſe through theſe we had yet five hundred paces further, having all along on our left hand a Wall, againſt which as alſo on the other ſide were the Souldiers placed in their ranks, through the midſt of whom we went in the ſame manner as we had done before.

We being come to the corner of the wall, were to turn quite upon our left hand, having left the Plain on our right, & in our way we ſaw eight pieces of Field-Cannon mounted, four of which were planted towards the gate of the Caſtle, two towards the Caſtle, and the other two towards the Plain on the Eaſt-ſide.

We had not gone above a hundred paces ſtill forward through this vaſt Croud of people, e're we came to the Portal of a very great Court, oppoſite to which, a hundred paces from us, were three large Arches or Niches; and in the middlemoſt, which is that right againſt the Portal, was *Muley Arxid* ſeated upon a Throne, raiſed about a Foot from

from the ground, and on the top of this Throne over the four corners were four Eagles heads of Silver, curiously made; and to the two hindermost was fastned a rich Canopy of State.

The great throng of people which staid waiting in the Court to see us, (so soon as we entred) turned their heads to look upon us; and I being just within the Portal, and seeing that *Muley Arxid* had not yet espied us, for he was talking to two *Morabites* (or Priests) who were standing on his left haud, I made a stop, untill he had turned about, and casting his Eyes this way, had perceived me looking very earnestly upon me.

I at that instant taking my Hat in my hand, and bowing down, made him a profound reverence; and after that, walking to the middle of the Court, carrying all this while my Hat in my hand, I made another very low Bow; and being advanced to within ten paces of the King *Muley Arxid*, who was still in this little Amphitheatre, and seated in his Throne: After I had saluted him, he looking stedfastly and pleasingly upon me, said to me, speaking in the *Arabique* Tongue, *Thou art welcome, I confirm the word to thee, which I gave thee in my Letter.*

Letter. I make thee Maſter of all my Countrey, and aſſure thee, that thou ſhalt not depart from hence without all manner of ſatisfaction and advantage.

Theſe were the very words which *Jacob Parientè*, my Interpreter, explained in *Spaniſh*; for which I expreſſed my acknowledgment and thankfulneſs, by a profound reverence, and began my diſcourſe in theſe terms.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Magnificent XERIF, (OR *Emperour.*)

By order from the King of France, *my Prince, and Maſter, I come to ſalute Your Majeſty, and to aſſure You in his behalf, that He carneſtly deſires Your Amity, having commanded me to make Offer to Your Majeſty, of whatſoever You ſhall have need of in His Kingdom. And to the end Your Majeſty may give credit to that which I have the Honour to ſay to You; He charged me to deliver this Letter, which I preſent to You, and ſhall attend for the Anſwer which Your Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to make*

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to it. In the mean time I account my self the most happy of all his Subjects, in having been chosen by my Prince, to such an Honourable Employment, and in being the first bringer into France *the Newes of so favourable a Reception, and of so many Honours and Caresses which Your Majesty in your Royal bounty hath done me; and can do no lesse than pray to God, that He would give You (most Illustrious and Magnificent* Xerif*) a long and happy Life, with the accomplishment of all Your desires, and to me the Quality and advantage of*

Your most Humble, most Obedient, and most obliged Servant.

I turned my self about (so soon as I had thus concluded) to the Sieur *Delada*, who was neer me, and he having given me the Letter of our great Monarch, I kissed it, and laid it upon my Head, after the manner of the *Turks*; & being advanced up as far as the Amphitheatre, I presented it to *Chiq Amar*, and

and he having received it, did as I had done, and preſented it to the King *Muley Arxid*, who opened it with a ſmiling countenance, which teſtified the joy he had to receive this precious pledg of Friendſhip, from ſo mighty a King as ours: inſomuch that all the Spectators, whoſe numbers were incredible, eaſily perceived the contentment of this Great Conquerour; but it was yet greater, when he had done reading it, after that I was gone, as you your ſelves may judg by the Contents of the Letter, which were theſe.

To the moſt Illuſtrious and Magnificent XERIF, MULEY ARXID.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Magnificent Xerif: *The favourable Entertainment which We hear that thoſe are wont to receive, who have the Honour to come near Your Perſon, makes Us hope that You will with ſome ſatisfaction receive the Sieur* Roland Frejus, *whom We ſend with this Letter, to aſſure You that We deſire Your Amity. We have given him in charge to offer unto You what e-*

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ver may be ſerviceable to You within Our Realm, and likewiſe to propoſe unto You ſeveral other things, particularly the eſtabliſhment of a Trade between Our Subjects: for the effecting whereof We have granted licence to Michael *and* Roland Frejus, *to conſtitute a Society of the Principal perſons of Our Kingdom, whoſe intereſts We recommend to You; and We aſſure You, that We ſhall on Our part be very glad to expreſs the particular Eſteem which We have for Your perſon, and merit, which being the deſign of this preſent Affair, We pray God to encreaſe Your renown, and to grant You an happy end to what You undertake.*

Dated at Paris *the 19. of Novemb. 1665.*

LEWIS.

If

If the newes of my coming and arrival at *Teza* made a great noise, the reading of this Letter, which King *Muley Arxid* caused to be done in publick, occasioned a much greater, so that there was nothing to be heard but *Long live King* MULEY ARXID, *and his friend* LEWIS, *the Potent King of France.* This was first known within the Town of New *Fez*, and caused thereupon the *Alcaid* or Governour to think of securing his head by retiring himself, well knowing, that he could not stand against the force of King *Muley Arxid*, to whom now all things gave way, after the encouragement which he had now received by offers of Alliance from the King of *France.*

The Discourse, which I made in *Spanish*, to the end that *Jacob Pariente* mine Interpreter might nnderstand it, was rendered word for word into *Arabick*; and whilst *Jacob Pariente* repeated it, I observed much satisfaction in the countenance of King *Muley Arxid*, as likewise in that of the *Morabites*, who, as I said, sate by him crosse-legg'd on a large Carpet spread on the Ground.

Although the King very well understood the interpretation of my Discourse given by *Jacob Pariente*, nevertheless, as a piece of

State, *Cheq Amar* ſtanding on the right hand of the King, repeated unto him the words one after another diſtinctly; whereupon King *Muley Arxid* expreſſed his ſatisfaction by his Anſwer as followeth.

I am much obliged to the King of France *your Maſter; there is nothing which he may not promiſe himſelf which is in my power to perform, I will return an Anſwer to his Letter, and you ſhall receive content: in the mean while take care to refreſh your ſelf, and be not diſquieted at any thing.*

Whereunto I anſwered, that I had now no reaſon to be diſquieted, ſince there was nothing left me to deſire, except that I might the ſooner return, to publiſh to all *Europe* the Generoſity of ſo mighty a Monarch. Hereupon he ask'd me, what I thought of the Countrey, and the People, and whether I had met with any thing which gave me any diſturbance in my Journey, and if according to his Order I had been received with that kindneſs and friendſhip which I might expect. I replied, that it had been all along ſo great, that I could not but admire it, and that I was impatient to give a relation thereof to my Friend the Sieur *Roger*, whom I had left embarqued at the Port of *Alboazema*, that

that I was a little concern'd for, and apprehensive of his condition, since that having left him in a place unpeopled, and having no defence within the Port, those who envied our happiness and settlement, might easily contrive some design against us; and that there was nothing hindered me from betaking my self thither, but the expectation of receiving his Commands. *Well* (said he) *we will provide all things, and will together with you lay down that method, which shall be necessary for the accomplishing of what ought to be performed.*

At length he ask'd me, if I could procure him from the *Christians* any Linnen and Wollen Cloath, and some other Commodities: whereunto I answered, that there was no need of any thing but to express his desires, and I would my self take care to see them satisfied. *Well* (said he) *before your return I shall have subdued* Gayland, *that Rebel against my Puissance, to morrow we will have another conference, in the mean while you may enjoy your self.*

At the conclusion of this Discourse, I took my leave of him with a profound Reverence, and forthwith *Cheq Amar* came down to accompany me, and to reconduct me after

the ſame manner that he had brought me thither.

Thoſe who brought thither the Cheſt, and the other Preſents which we had prepared for the King, were not admitted within the Gate of the great Court, but expected there to receive our Orders: ſo that after we were paſt this Gate, *Cheq Amar* took them into his Charge, and went to preſent them all unto the King, with whom he ſtaid at leaſt half an hour: for the King, after he had received the Key from him, cauſed the Cheſt to be opened in his preſence, and having turn'd over what was in it, he pitch'd upon four Roſaries of Coral, and a dozen pair of Braceleys of ſmall Pearl, and alſo ſix Neck-laces, which I bought when I came from *Barcelona*; which he the more eſteemed, becauſe they would ſerve for the uſe of his four Wives, for he had no more at that time, but they ſay he hath now a *Seraglio*, like the Grand Seignour's at *Conſtantinople*.

The King perceiving that *Cheq Amar* had quitted us, to attend the Ceremony of bringing in theſe Preſents, made a ſign to him to return to us again. While he was abſent, I entertained my ſelf with a wonderful proſpect towards a large verdant Plain, extending

ding it self from North-North-East unto the South, and about eight or ten Leagues distant I discovered that vast mountain *Atlas*, covered with Snow almost half its descent. I could not any further enlarge my prospect, because my sight was terminated by a large Wall, which compassed about the Hill whereon stood the Castle. In this Plain there were pitched more than an hundred Tents and Pavilions, with a prodigious number of men, which were all of the King's Guard: I could not for a long time forbear to admire these things, and my Curiosity was renewed upon the return of *Cheq Amar*, who embracing me, told me that the King was much satisfied with my Present, and had commanded him to return me Thanks; but I excusing my self, told him, that Kings and persons of his Generosity, had regard to the good will of the Donour, rather than to the Present; and if it should please God to bring me back safe into *France*, I should acquit my self better by the acknowledgment which I should make of his Favours, since we can present nothing to Great persons which will not come much short of their worth, but I should hereby have the satisfaction of being accounted not ungrateful: Whereupon he replyed,

Go,

'Go, you are too obliging, and without
'doubt your manner of behaviour in all
'your actions, and especially in giving, is
'worthy of a special consideration, the Ge-
'nerosity whereof the King hath taken sin-
'gular notice of, and intends not to be wan-
'ting in the return of his Favours.

I should be here too blame, if I did not give an account of the Person of this Great King, although the Report of his Victories joyn'd to what I have already related, argues that it must needs be believed, that I shall want words to set forth a man, whose valour doth so far exalt him above what he already is, that if it were possible to find any other Prince who might be thought worthy to share the Title of the Invincible Conquerour with the Monarch of *France*, it would be this man without doubt; after the dangers wherennto he hath exposed himself, from which he returneth with the same pleasantness and good meen, as if he came from a Ball or Feast. It is certain that his Generosity, in rewarding the least valiant action in his Souldiers, serveth him for a Buckler, and that every one who hath any sense of honour, puts himself forward to fight in his presence, that he may be an Eye-witness of their behaviour:

and

and he being alwayes at the head of his men, he that would have him a Spectator of his valour, muſt be ſure to be with the foremoſt; ſo that his Proweſs being back'd by that of his Souldiers, makes its way through all that it attempts, and nothing is able to ſtand before him. But not to leſſen his Glory by the ſlender commendations which I give him, I ſhall reaſſume my diſcourſe: He is aged about forſy four years, of a middle ſtature, big made, which nevertheleſs is no hinderance to his activity in any thing; he has a very handſome head, and large forehead, with a Countenance very comely and agreeable, which ſurprizes all that ſee him, and diſpoſes them to love him at the firſt ſight, but yet much more when he is better known to them by his Actions and Generoſity. His Viſage as well as Perſon is *mulato*, (that is to ſay, blackiſh) but yet not with any thing of uncomelineſs. His Father, King of *Tafiletta*, who was white like one of us, begat him of a woman that was black, but very well ſhap'd, whoſe beauty invited him to take her to his bed; and having none but this Son by her, he loved him more entirely than thoſe which he had by his other Wives, as if he had preſaged that his valour would here-

after ſurvive in this his Off-ſpring, and that he ſhould thereby recover the Kingdoms of *Taſiletta*, *Fez*, and *Marocco*, all which had formerly been in his poſſeſſion. One might diſcover in his countenance a warlick and natural averſion from all ſlothfulneſs, and an inclination ſeverely to puniſh the miſcarriages thereof; which is the reaſon that all his people are very punctual in obſerving his Commands. His Eyes are black, large and ſparkling, and are the Glaſs wherein you may diſcover the Generoſity of his Heart, and you may therein very eaſily diſcern either his joy or ſorrow; his Mouth, wherewith he ſpeaks pleaſantly at all times, unleſſe when he pronounceth ſentence againſt Criminals, draws admiration from all that hear him: His Beard, which is of a dark Cheſnut colour, and already inclining to be gray, ſets him off with an excellent grace, he wears it long, and cut round: his triumphant Hands, as well as his Body, are alwayes in action though he ſits, for turning himſelf up and down to thoſe to whom he ſpeaks, he always accompanies his Speech with ſome geſtures. His *Turkiſh* habit is no hinderance to his warlike meen: in ſhort, there is nothing about him, but what is ſo taking and admirable,

ble, that one muſt needs ſay, he is a moſt accompliſh'd perſon, one of Nature's Favourites, and the chiefeſt of Fortune's; one that hath a protection from Heaven, although diſſenting from us in Religion, God making uſe of his valour to ſecure the Chriſtians from the Piracies and incurſions which the *Corſairs* of *Algier*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoly*, make daily upon us; which he will eaſily do, when once he hath made himſelf Maſter of the Coaſt of *Barbary*, which doth all of it already tremble at the approach of his Armies. To tell you the truth, I was very much pleaſed with the preſence of this Prince, and with that which I am going to relate to you, which *Cheq Amar* diſcovered by the joy of my countenance, as ſoon as he returned unto me, who told me, "It was very eaſie to 'diſcover my preſent ſatisfaction, which 'would be much increaſed by the private 'Audience which the King intended to grant 'me, wherein he purpoſed to unboſome him-'ſelf in relation to all things which I could 'deſire, intreating me, not to think of any 'thing for the future, but of enjoying my ſelf, 'which would be a means of his doing the like. And after we had embraced one another, we returned to our houſe in the ſame order

order as we came thither, and with the same croud of people, who could not be satisfied with the first sight.

The morning following, being Thursday the twenty ninth of *April*, about six of the Clock, *Mahomet Alcib* came to me from the King's appartiment, to bring me two Muttons, 397 Summer-pears, commanding the *Blacks* that they should constantly attend us, to fetch what we had need of from the Pallace, which was the onely use we made of them, because our own Servants dressed our meat: I rewarded him with six* *Piastres*, for which he gave me thanks.

I received a visit from *Aaron Carsinet* a *Jew*, the King's Gold-smith, a great friend of *Jacob Pariente*'s, who told me, that yesterday in the Evening *Muley Arxid* asked him, if he thought that we would settle our selves in his Countrey, and that he had been told, that we intended onely to fraight our Ship again, after we should have sold off our Commodities, and so return; whereunto he answered, "My Lord I can scarcely believe, 'but that there is something more designed 'by this Voyage; You see what course this

* A Turkish coin to the value of 4 shillings *sterl.*

Captain

Captain *Roland* takes, nor do I think that he would have engaged himself so far, if he had not some inclination to do what they report; and I dare venture my head, that if You afford him what is necessary for his purpose, You will find some advantagious effects of his coming. To which the King, *you say well, We will to morrow consider of what is most needful.* Whereupon I gave *Aaron Carsinet* a Piece, and desired him that he would continue to assist me with his advice, and to do me what good offices he could with the King, when ever he had opportunity, he having an easie access to him, and his ear very much; which he promised me that he would.

Cheq Amar came often to visit me, and confirmed what *Aaron Carsinet* had told me; I seemed to know nothing of it before, but told him, that I could not think my self so happy as that the King should give any credit to it, but I could not but promise my self that if there were need of any caution, he would give it me. Wereupon he answered, 'There is no need that you should question 'that, for I have sworn by my head that your 'voyage was in order to a settlement here, 'and assure your self that we will to morrow

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'in our private Audience have granted unto
'us whatsoever you can wish, for it is my
'concern rather than yours, and since I have
'promised you what credit I have in this
'countrey, you may reckon it as your own
already. Then embracing and kissing one
another, he retired, and our Servants dispatched to make ready for dinner.

It was almost noon when we arose from Table, many people standing by who came to see us eat meat: after *Jacob Pariente* had dined, there came to him a *Jew*, to let him know, that *Cheq Arras*, the Father in law of *Muley Arxid*, desired to speak with him; wherewith not acquainting me, he came to me and desired a Box of Sweet-meats, and a few Plums, and told me he would be back in a moment, nevertheless he staid a considerable time: for he must needs relate to *Cheq Arras* the design of our voyage, and that we came with an intent to make our address unto him, which must needs much afflict him; for he might at our arrival have as easily enthron'd himself, as his Son in law *Muley Arxid* had done since: but we were the less concern'd for him, because he was treated very honourably.

Jacob Pariente returning, told me, that he

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was commanded by *Cheq Arras* to salute me in his name, and to let me know that he return'd me thanks for my Present, and withall to assure me, that if at any time there were occasion, he would lay down his life for mine, that he had a great deal of pleasure in seeing me pass, and that he desir'd nothing more than to be in a condition to serve me. This discourse much surpris'd me, and caused me to tell *Jacob Pariente*, that I much wonder'd at his discretion and conduct, to hold conference with one whom *Muley Arxid* kept prisoner: but he told me, I was mistaken, that he had indeed about one hundred men neer his person, but they are onely to attend and guard him; and thereupon smiling, Do you think (said he) that I was so sottish, as to do this of my self? have I not others here to fear as well as you? especially the *Jews*, who are all of them my sworn Enemies: so that imagining that I should be put upon this business, I obtained the King's leave for it, and have done nothing but by his advice and consent; and as he himself doth much esteem *Cheq Arras*, so I am confident that he is well pleased with any man that shews a respect to his person.

After this discourse, upon the service which

which he offered me by *Jacob Pariente*, I thought my ſelf obliged to make him ſome return, and thereupon preſenting him with four Boxes of Sweet-meats, and as many of Plums, with ſome Knives and Sheaths, I gave him thanks for his offers, and let him know by *Pariente*, that I ſhould be very glad of an opportunity to ſhew him the reſpect which I owed him, and to expreſs the eſteem which I had for him by word of mouth; which *Checq Arras* received with ſo much joy, that he charged him to tell me, that he would employ all his intereſt with the King on my behalf.

After *Pariente*'s return we ſupped, and *Checq Amar* promiſing daily to divert me, we went out with our Gentlemen to take a Walk with him, and that we might be free from the throng of people which uſed to follow us, we went upon the Ramparts of the Town which lay South-Eaſt from us, and about half a mile diſtant. We went through the Garden belonging to our Houſe; and after we had croſsd five or ſix others we came to an high place, which was about three hundred paces over made hollow, and vaulted over, which having three or four avenues ſerves for a retreat for the *Moors* and *Arabians*

Arabs, who when they perceived us, cried out all at once, *Salimbah*, which made as terrible a noise as if they had discharged a piece of Ordinance to salute us. A little further from thence we went up to the Walls, which were broad enough for four to walk a breast on, besides which there was a Parapet, three foot high above the Wall, and two Foot thick.

The City of *Tezza* is, as I told you, seated on a little Hill, which is undiscernable on the North-side, but South-ward it is much different; for all along on that side of the Town it is very steep, and the access difficult, at the foot of it runs a little River very full of Fish, from whence we saw three or four Mules come laden, and sent some of our company to exchange some of our Summer-pears for their fruit.

From these Ramparts we could discover the fine rising Hills and the Plains covered with Grass, which compassed us on every side, which prospect was so pleasing that it charmed our Senses; and that which made it more delightful, was the comparing them with Mount *Atlas*, which is always covered with Snow on the upper half. South-East we discovered the Road that leas to *Fez*, which is two dayes Journey from *Te-*

Sea, and this was our divertiſement, till the Night conſtrained us to return home.

None of the former nights ſeemed to me ſo long as this, in which I expected with ſome impatience the approach of the next day, being Friday the 30 of *April*, that I might receive from the King's mouth the direction which I expected for the manner of my ſelling and trading in his Countrey; and although he had aſſured me in general, that I might command any thing, yet had I drawn up ſome Articles to propoſe to him, that we might come to an agreement about what ſhould be neceſſary. *Cheq Amar* coming to bid me good morrow, I ask'd him if he came to call me to the Treaty? he told me, no, for that would not be till about four of the clock afternoon, at which time we ſhould have a private and a free conference; in the mean while, tell me (ſaid he,) did you not, when you walk'd laſt night upon the walls, take a great deal of pleaſure in viewing the good countrey round about? yes, replied I, but I ſhould like it much better, if it were cultivated and manured after the manner of *France*, and that will be the great advantage which you may hope for from a communication with the *French*, that they will teach you the Art

of

of uniting pleasure with profit, who by their great industry have learn'd the Art of making things, in themselves inconsiderable, to prove vastly advantagious. Whereunto he answered: You say truth; but since men generally loving idleness, if your countrymen were placed in a Land, that without labour and pains would afford them all the necessaries for life, it is probable that they would shun much of their industry and diligence. I agree with you, replyed I, that if we were born onely for our selves, there would be less need of so much care, but because we are concern'd likewise for the interest of others, we ought to endeavour something that may be profitable to our country, and useful to posterity. Our conference had been longer, if they had not advertised us, that it was time to dine: for *Mahomet Arib* came to me from the King, and presented me with two Muttons with 77 Summer-pears, telling me that I should not fail of a private Audience after Dinner, in acknowledgment of which kindness I gave him 16 *Piastres*, which amount to 48 French *Livres*.

Although the morning had been very clear and calme, yet about Noon the Air be-

gan to be troubled, and a Western wind blew with such violence, that we began to doubt lest some mischief might befall us; nevertheless *Cheq Amar* came to me about five of the clock to call me forth, with whom I went, accompanied onely with the Sieur *Delade*, and *Parientè*; when we were neer the Castle, it began to rain so violently, that we were forc'd to take shelter in *Cheq Amar*'s house, where his Brother in law and his Kindred came to see me, and shewed me a great deal of respect. We continued there till seven of the clock, all which time it rained without any intermission; but when it ceased, we sent to the Castle, to know if we might see the King, but the Messenger returning brought with him the Sieur *Desarves* of *Bayan*, who told me that the King indeed had expected me, but there being some company with him at present, he had sent him to assure me, that on the morrow we should not fail to be dispatch'd, and that he had given him leave to embarque with us; whereupon I offered him not onely his passage, but likewise Money for his necessities; but he told me, he desired onely to be set on shore in *Spain*, from whence he intended to

go

go to seek his Masters, Mr. *Foly*, and Mr. *Perit*, whom he expected to find at *Cadiz*.

The Night seem'd to me very tedious and troublesome, and to presage what at that time happened to the Sieur *Roger*, and our Ship; but as if it had been designed that a small inconvenience should be the occasion of greater benefits, the assault made upon our Bark by a vessel of *Algier*, which came for shelter into the same Haven, made the King sensible that there was need of some Block-houses to be built for the defence of the Port, and the security of Trade, so that it is very probable that he will give leave to do what is necessary for that purpose.

On Saturday the first of *May*, about ten in the morning, *Cheq Amar* came to me, and brought me a Letter from *Muley Arxid* to the King of *France*, and told me, that his King had commanded to take care that we should be provided with all things necessary, assuring us that he had made us Masters of his whole Dominions, and that we might make our abode there, and buy and sell what we pleased. He sent me a parcel of Dates by his *Blacks*, and ordered them to give me twenty Beefs; I desired thereupon to be ad-

mitted to his presence, that I might have the opportunity of returning my Thanks, but *Chrq Amar* told me it was not necessary, and that we might depart without it. I was a little concern'd at this procedure, and while I was speaking to *Jacob Pariente* about it, (who seemed to wonder at it no less than I my self did,) *Carsenay*, a Jew, the King's Almoner, came to call *Pariente*, to whom the King declar'd his mind, and told him, that he should take it very kindly if I would bring him some Powder, Lances, Swords, Linnen and Woollen Cloath, assuring us, that we should have what price we pleased for our Commodities, and that we might be for ever secure of his friendship; so that having now nothing more to do, as soon as *Jacob Pariente* return'd, we took horse.

Their manner of speaking is with a great deal of plainness and sincerity, nor must we expect any eloquence from them in their discourse, or choice of words; but they are very constant to what they promise, and you may count it as secure as if you had it already in possession. The Letter, which was sent from *Muley Arxid* unto our King, was as followeth.

Glory be unto God, then whom there is no other Conquerer.

From MULEY ARXID *the Servant of God, by whom he conquereth, Lord of the Professors of the Truth, the Champion in the Service of the Lord of the World,*

To the most Puissant Christian Prince LEWIS, *Peace unto him that followeth the Truth.*

After we had received your Letter, and understood by it that You desired a free Trade might be granted to your Subjects into our Countrey, We give unto such as are already come hither, and to such as shall hereafter come in their names, the assurance of that liberty, and of a safe conduct under our Protection. Farewell.

Written by the permission of him, whom God preserve with prosperity and success,

THE SECRETARY.

After the receipt hereof, we took horse about noon, and came at seven in the evening to a place called *Zauvia*, where we intended to lye that night. We were met by the Governour of the place, who came forth from a large Grott, and a great retinue with him, into which he conducted *Cheq Amar* and our company; where we passed that night, having first well supped on Fish, and some other provisions which we brought with us.

The next day, being Sunday, we went from thence about five in the morning, and travelled till eleven, when reposing our selves for two hours on the banks of a River called *Macon*, we went on and came to *Sovaquin* about seven in the Evening, where we were lodged in the Tent of a certain *Moor* called *Abdella Ben Amar*, who treated us very magnificently at the common Charge. The next day we removed early from thence, and came about noon to *Facrouna*, a place which I mentioned before to be famous for an hot Spring, where we dined, and lay that night at *Tafarsy*, in the house of *Isa Ben Samuel*, a *Jew*, where we received many civilities from *Cheq Boulkay*, whom I mentioned before,

fore, who presented me the next day with twelve Muttons, and eight Steers, which we joyned to those which we had received by the Kings order at *Tezza*. We parted from thence the next morning, which proved very cold by reason of an Eastern wind, and troublesome with the Rain; for fearing lest my Horse might through me by a slip, I alighted and walked on foot, both up and down the mountain *Teziaza*, with my riding Cloak and Boots: and travelling on that manner for three hours, I found my self so tired when we came to *Benibonjacob*, that I could go no further, though we intended that night to have reach'd *Nocor*, and to have been the next day with Monsieur *Royer*, whom I very much desired to see again, and to give him a relation of what had happened since we parted. But I was surprized when I saw *Cheq Amar*, (who went before us) who, as likewise the rest of the company that was with him, seem'd to be much dejected and concerned; and asking him the reason, he told me, that on the thirtieth of the last Month, our Ship was driven out of the Harbour by another Vessel that came to attaque her: but when they told me that the

veſſel purſued her ſome conſiderable diſtance, and ſeemed not to get ground of her, I could not but hope that her good Sailing, and the skill of the Maſter and Mariners might preſerve her by the aſſiſtance of God; ſo that I ſeemed to take courage, which was much otherwiſe then they expected, who thought that this ill News, together with the great Fatigue of our late Journey, would have rendered me very faint and diſpirited. All the remaining part of the day was ſpent in diſcourſing of the flight of our Barque, and of the means which we might uſe to hear news of her: it was my opinion that ſhe was gone to *Melilla*, whereupon deſiring leave of *Cheq Amar* to ſend an horſeman thither in queſt of her, but he told me that he could not be long abſent from the King, and muſt therefore prepare to return early the next morning towards the Court, adviſing me rather to make my addreſs to *Cheq Abdilaſis*, who was Governour of that place. This change did not a little trouble me, ſo that I could not but expreſs unto *Cheq Amar* the reſentment I had of our loſs, but was the more ſatisfied, becauſe he was called away to give his attendance on the King, unto whom I deſired him

that

that he would alwayes ſtand our friend; to which he proteſted that he would ſerve me moſt affectionately upon all occaſions.

In the mean while *Cheq Abdalaſis* came to viſit me, and after a thouſand proteſtations of his friendſhip and ſervice, he told me that he had order from the King to ſupply us with whatſoever we needed, and that I might freely command whatſoever we ſhould have occaſion for. Whereupon I deſired him to provide me ſome Couriers to ſend to *Meliſſa*, and to *Pignon*, and to write to the *Alcaits* to protect our Barque if it were there already, or ſhould hereafter come thither; which he granted forthwith. After we had taken this care, I began to provide againſt the worſt, and conſider with my ſelf what we ſhould do, if it pleaſed God that the Ship ſhould miſcarry, and reſolved at length that if ſhe return'd not within a Month, I would go to *Fignon* or *Tituan*, there to ſeek out ſome other Ship bound for *France*, intending to leave behind me Meſſieurs *Delada* and *de Laſtre*, unto whom I gave inſtructions what to do in mine abſence, that the King might thereby perceive that we did not intend onely to lade our ſelves with the commodities

modities of the Countrey for the present (as the *Jews* reported) but also to establish one for the future. By the means and advice of *Cheq Abdalasis* I bought a house, which cost me fifty five Ducats, whereunto we betook our selves the same day that *Cheq Amar* departed. I likewise purchased an horse for twenty three *Rialers*, whereof *Cheq Abdalasis* gave the King notice, who commanded him to have a great care of us, and if he heard any news of our Barque to let him know it, who seem'd to be much concern'd for the loss of it.

Cheq Amar was no sooner arrived at *Tezza*, but he was sent back again by the King to gather up all the *Moors* about *Boutoya*, who are obliged to serve him in his wars, and coming thither on the twenty fourth of *May*, he departed again on the twenty seventh with four hundred horsemen, and as many Foot, which he carried to *Muley Arxid*, who had mustered his Forces to reduce a *Morabite*, who was *Alcaid* of *Fez*, and stood out against him at present: but his good fortune still assisting him in all his Enterprises, he was not put to the trouble of a Battle; for the *Morabite* flying, the other

Alcaid

Alcaide would have set open the Gates to him; but he chose rather to enter at the breach which he had made, and continues at present absolute Master of the Town.

But that they might in the mean while be the more diligent and industrious to bring us news of our Ship, I gave it out, that whoever should bring me a Letter from Mr. *Royer*, should be rewarded with ten *Piastres*, so that there was no Sail pass'd by, but we had notice of it: And being told by a *Moor* of *Mogodore*, that a vessel coming into the Haven and discovering a *Corsair* at Anchor there, returned again in all hast, I thought that this must needs be ours; so that the next day, about three of the clock in the morning, I sent away the Sieur *Delada*, and the Sieur *Laurent David* by Moon-light, with two *Moors* to wait upon them, desiring them to make what hast they could to *Pignon*, to carry intelligence from us to them, and to bring us some from thence, doubting least through fear and misapprehension the Sieur *Royer* might forbear to return. Neither was this a vain surmise, but might have prov'd of ill consequence, if the prudence of Mr. *Royer* had not prevented it: for the *Alcaid* of

Pignon

Pignon, although he knew that we had been nobly entertained, and careſſed by the King, yet maliciouſly told the Sieur *Royer* that we were Slaves, and that the King would require a conſiderable Summ for our ranſome.

This could not but ſurprice the Sieur *Royer*, but he having given a Letter to a *Moor* at *Albouzeme* to deliver to us, who told him that he ſaw us lately at *Bontoye* as we returned from *Teza*, gave him reaſon to ſuſpect that this was a trick of the *Alcaid's*, and reſolved therefore to expect an Anſwer to that, and to another which he wrote to me from *Pignon*.

The firſt Letter falling by good luck into the hands of the Sieurs *Delada* and *Vincent David*, they went with what haſt they could to *Pignon*, and gave notice to the Sieur *Royer* that he might find us ſafe at *Albouzeme*, whereupon making all the ſail he could he arrived at *Albouzeme* the 27 of *May*, where I met him with the Sieur *Laſtre*; and after I had given him an account of our Journey, and of the kind reception which we had from the King, wherewith he was very much ſatisfied, we took order for providing what was neceſſary: we determined therefore that

hat our vessel should put in at *Boutoye*, and at he Port of *Bovazon*, to receive there such Commodities as were to make up her Cargo; where arriving on the 31 of *May*, *Cheq Abdalasis* and *Abdakerim* came to receive us, nd on the same day we caus'd all our cloaths o be carried to *Beniboujacob*, where the Sieur *Royer* and some others went to take possession of an house which our Company hath here, whither *Cheq Abdalasis* came the next ay to complement the Sieur *Royer*, and to ender him all friendship and service, both by he command of the King and upon his own articular account, and dispatched a Courier orthwith to the King, to give him notice of hat had pass'd, who return'd us the assurance of his favour, and that we should never ave any cause to complain.

Upon the return of our vessel, certain *Jews* ho came from *Teza*, had engaged themselves to make us pay after the rate of thirty wo *Piasters* for the Wax which we should uy, which was the price they bore at *Mecka* and *Pignon*, whereof *Cheq Abdalasis* dvertised us, and express'd his readiness to erve us in it; but since no man could be ompelled to part with his Commodities, it

would be very requiſite for this purpoſe, to ſet a ſtanding price, that each man might know what to pay, whereby ſomewhat might be done to our advantage, and they might part with their Wares at reaſonable rates. Having made this Propoſition to us we deſired him to proceed in it, and promiſed him a reward for the pains which he ſhould take, engaging to ſatisfie him for the King's Cuſtomes, and thereupon I preſented him with ſome Gun-powder, and other things which he deſired of us.

This acknowledgment of ours, joyn'd to the deſire which he had to ſerve us, (which whether it were for his own intereſt, or the King's, I know not,) put him upon doing his duty very effectually; and having ſent to ſummon all the *Jews*, he brought down the prizes of Wax to twenty five *Piaſtres* the Quintal, which is 106 pound of weight in that Countrey, and is equivalent to 133 pound weight at *Marſeilles*: ſo that the next day he ſent us in a Quintal, and the reſt of the *Jews* did the like; and this continued till the thirteenth day; then they brought us in a Bill of 4045 *Livres* and an half. All this was done by the counſel and mannage-

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ment of *Jacob Pariente*, who being acquainted with the humour of the people, informed us what course we must take in our dealings with them.

While we were receiving in our Wax, the Season, which was all along very uncon-stant, was on the fifth day so tempestuous, that our vessel was forced to go to *Alhu-cemas*, to shelter her self from the fury of the Eastern wind, which lasted till the twelfth day, and then slackning she return'd to *Tenazen*; upon her arrival we sent all our Wax on Ship-board, and set Sail for *Spain*, that we might there take up such Commo-dities as the King desired of us, and that by the sale of our Wax there we might buy Powder, Launces, Linnen and Woollen cloath; which Commodities the King de-manded, and *Cheg Abdalasis* advised us with all expedition to procure them for him, to the intent that we might have the liberty granted us of transporting Corn, and of building such Fortifications as should be re-quisite for the security of our Trade. Be-fore we departed I used my utmost endea-vour to sell off the Commodities which we brought with us, that when we should come

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into *Spain*, I might from thence give notice what returns we had made, but the Storm not suffering us to harbour at *Bovazon*, we could sell but some part of them, and that too on the very day whereon we were to weigh Anchor.

On the eighteenth of *June* we sailed from *Bovazon*, and steered our course straight to *Almerie*, where we arrived on Munday the twenty first of the same Month, and were admitted upon producing a Bill of health, which the Sieur *Royer* had given us as Vice-Consul: and meeting there with the opportunity of sending by the Sieur *Francis Berger*, who was to depart that day for *Alican*, I wrot unto You by him, and enclosed the Sieur *Delada*'s Letter, and the Sieur *Royer*'s to his Brother: whereby I let you know that I had bought three hundred weight of fine Powder, and that I intended to depart the next day for *Maluga*, that I might there sell off my Wax, and fraight my self with such Commodities as were expected.

The day following we sail'd from *Almerie*, and came on the twenty fourth to *Maluga*, where after we had entred, I went about selling my Wax, and Goats-skins, that

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I might buy the Powder, Lances, Linnen and Woollen cloath, which we had need of; but we were much disappointed, when we found that we could procure but 500 Weight of Powder, and not any of the other Commodities; whereupon I was constrained to alter my intent, and to agree to what *Jacob Parisé* advised, *viz.* to tarry three or four months longer, and then to carry the King what he required, rather than to return after that manner: whereupon I resolved to go to *Marseilles*, and from thence on the twenty eighth of *June* I gave you notice of my proceedings, having left four Letters with some friends at *Malaga*, to be conveyed to the Sieur *Royer* by the way of *Titwan*, *Pignon*, or *Melilla*, as they should have an opportunity, that he might be satisfied of the reasons of my delay.

Having therefore resolved to come to this Town, to buy such things as we should have need of, wherewith to furnish *Muley Arxid*, we made what hast we could, and sailed from *Malaga* on the first of *July* with a fair wind, but being the next day becalmed over against *Nerga*, on the East of *Spain*, we put in there, and bought twenty

Loafes of Sugar, which was all we could at that time procure.

The apprehenſion which I had that we ſhould meet with but little Money in this Kingdom, made me reſolve to make uſe of what we had got by the ſale of our Wax and Goats-skins, in the buying of ſome other Commodities: whereupon I went to ſee ſome Goods in a ſtore-houſe at *Almeria* when I was there, but was diverted from my purpoſe by an Earthquake, which beginning about two of the clock afternoon, continued for about a quarter of an hour, at which time being in the Streets, I ſaw ſeveral perſons of all ages and ſexes flock thither from ſeveral parts, and all of them naked; for this was the time of taking their repoſe, which the *Spaniards* do every afternoon till five of the clock, to paſſe over the ſcorching heat of the day. The Biſhop forthwith expoſed the Bleſſed Sacrament in the Great Church, and the people continued their Devotions for three dayes; during which time not being able to diſpatch any buſineſs, I ſet ſail, and arrived on the ſeventh at *Carthagena*; there were ſeveral that deſired me to give them their paſſage, and to receive of them

ſeven

seven hundred *Piasters*, and to give them a Bill of Exchange for it, which should be payable at my arrival at *Marseilles*, which with the money I had before was sufficient to buy fifty four Bailles of fine linnen Cloath, and fifteen Bailles of Woollen, which I intend for the use of the Company.

At *Carthagena* I met with an excellent black Horse, and having room enough for him in the Ship, and leave from the *Alcalde mayor* (who was much our friend) to put him aboard, I paid 108 *Piastres* for him; but as they were swinging of him to put him into the Ship, he unfortunately fell into the Sea through the carelesness of the Mariners, and was there drowned. I was much troubled at this loss, because it was thought as fine an Horse as any that had lately come out of *Spain*, and might very well have become the King's Stable. But to recompense this loss, and to fill the place which he should have taken up in our vessel, I bought another of an *English* Merchant, by the means of the Sieur *Loup* our Friend, when we came to *Alicant*, for 250 *Piasters*, upon condition that he should procure leave for his exportation; but that being denied him, we gave

for him no more than 120 *Piastres*, and he is at present in this Town, expecting the Orders of the Company: some Gentlemen who have seen him here, have offered me 100 *Pistols* for him, but I refused it, because I think he is a present fit for the King himself.

This is a true relation of the Voyage which we made to *Alboüzema*, the question now is, whether we shall continue this Trade, which we have so happily begun, and send to *Muley Arxid* the Powder, Lances, Linnen and Woollen Cloath, and such other commodities (whereof I have an account) as he expects from us, whereof the profit will be very advantageous, and we may double our money by the returns which we shall make: As soon as Monsieur *Chauvigny* returns, we will consult with *Jacob Pariente* what is fittest to be done; but we must certainly lose no time, but diligently endeavour to make King *Muley Arxid* sensible how punctually we intend to answer his expectation in making returns of such Commodities as he desires. In the mean while we shall here expect the resolutions of the Company, unless they think fit that we should attend them at *Paris*, and give them there a more particular account

account of our Voyage: but I ſuppoſe this will be ſufficient, and it will concern me rather to return with what you ſhall ſend to *Muley Arxid*, that he may be the better ſatisfied in the value of our Goods, and that I may remove all miſapprehenſions which our delay may occaſion. I intend to ſend you the Copy of my Accounts, if I receive not orders to be the Bearer of them my ſelf: I ſhall expect your determination by the firſt return, and do in the mean while deſire you to believe that I am

Your moſt Humble and moſt

From Marſeilles *July* 28. Obedient Servant.

TO

Monſieur Martel de Alies, *and* *Monſieur* Daniel Prondre, *Governours of the Company of* Albouzema *in* Paris.

I Had forgot to tell You, that whilſt we waited for an Anſwer of the Letter written to the King *Muley Arxid*, I having a mind to be informed concerning the Coral-fiſhing, cauſed Tryal to be twice made, to ſee if there were any in the Bay of *Albuzema*, where we found much of that Herb called *Sea-coal*, or *Sea-ſolefoot*, which is a certain ſign that there may be ſome; but the Currents of Water are ſo ſtrong in this place, being near the Streights mouth, our Maſter and Officers of the Ship thought that if there were any, it could not be very much, and which might be ſeen in the bottom at leiſure: But as for the Bay and Sea-coaſt of *Boutoye*, and chiefly about the *Zaffarines*, we are confident it cannot there fail, according

ding to the information which the people of that Countrey have given us of it, wherefore we ſhall adviſe with Monſieur *de Chauvigny* of what is beſt to be done herein, ſince we have a Boat upon the place, and need onely ſend thither ſome ſmall matter which they want; for the Officers of the Ship who are with me will ſoon tell us, whether or no it be to any purpoſe.

FINIS.

A

LETTER;

in answer to divers

Curious Questions

Concerning the Religion, Manners, and Customs, of the Countrys

OF

MULEY ARXID

King of

TAFILETTA.

ALSO

Their Trading to *Tombotum* for Gold, and divers other remarkable particulars: By Monſ. *A.* **** who lived 25 years in the Kingdom of *Sus* and *Morocco.*

Engliſhed out of French.

London, Printed by *B. G.* and are to be ſold by *Moſes Pitt* at the *White-Hart* in *Little-Britain*, 1671.

A LETTER

In Answer to several

QUERIES

Concerning

MAURITANIA.

SIR,

I Must confess, it is a great satisfaction to me to pleasure you, since you are pleased most obligingly to give me thanks for a trifle I assure you. Sir, I am wholly disposed to render you all the Service I am capable of. And I shall now begin with endeavouring to return you a satisfactory answer to your demands. But I must first declare to you I shall say nothing but what I either know to be true from my own experience, or what I have received from

the information of persons of such sincerity that I thought my self obliged to credit.

That part of *Africa* which extends it self from the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, as far as *Cape Blanco*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, is a Coast which is called vulgarly, but erroneously *Barbary*; for the true *Barbary* lies within the *Streights*, and is that Coast which beginning at *Tripolis*, passes through *Tunis*, *Argier*, and reaches to the *Streights*. And that Coast in the *Atlantick* Ocean, which spreads it self from the Mouth of the *Streights*, as far as *Cape Blance*, is properly *Mauritania*, and ought so to be call'd, for that is the Country of the *Moors*.

This Coast and Country of *Mauritania* contains three Kingdoms, *Fess*, *Morocco*, and *Sus*.

The Metropolis of the Kingdome of *Fess* is call'd *Fess*, the principal Ports are *Tettuan*, (which lies a little within the *Streights*) *Tangier*, *Arzilla*, *Ceuta*, *Larrache*, * *Mamora*, *Salee*, and *Fedale*.

* Mamora which belongs to the King of Spain, *is scituated at the Mouth of the River* Suba, *which is the greatest in all* Mauritania. *There was fifteen or sixteen hundred Men in the* Spanish *Garrison, in the year* 1663. *when Monsieur* Razilly *was by the* French *Kings order upon those Coasts.*

Tangier

Tangier is now in the possession of the King of *England*; *Ceuta*, *Mamora*, and *Larrache*, are under the King of *Spain*'s Dominion The other places are possessed by the *Moors*. *Mamora* is a safe Harbour, and capable of receiving indifferent big Vessels, but the King of *Spain* makes no use of it, but for Commerce.

The principal City of the Kingdome of *Morocco*, is call'd *Morocco*; and the chief Ports are *Azamor*, *Masagan*, *La Houdadilla*, and *Safy*,

The King of *Portugal* is possessed of *Masagan*, and the *Moors* of the other places.

The Kingdome of *Sus* hath several Cities within the Land, which the others have not, the one having only *Fess*, the other *Morocco*, which lies 60. or 80. miles from the Sea-side. But *Sus* hath a Metropolis called *Taradante*, and besides several Cities, as *Tagavost*, *Onffroy*, and *Illecq*; and for Havens *Migotar*, *Santa Cruz*, and *Messe*.

The *Moors* call these places after the same Names, except *Safy*, which they call *Agafy*; and *Santa Cruz*, which they name *Agad*.

These three Kingdomes had anciently each of them their distinct Kings, till such time as Muley Mahomet, *(who pertended himself descended from the false Prophet* Mahomet*) subdued both the Kingdomes of* Fess *and* Morocco, *and settled the succession of both Crowns upon his Sons, conditionally that they should succeed each other in the Empire, according to the seniority of their birth. After his death* Muley Abdallas *his eldest Son succeeded him, and as soon as he had established himself in the Throne of* Fess *and* Morocco, *that he might Entaile the succession upon his own Children, he put to death all his Brethren, except* Abdelmelec *and* Hamet; Abdelmelec *suspecting his Brothers design saved himself by flight, first to* Tremesen, *and from thence to* Constantinople. Hamet *was suffered to live, being both illegitimate, young, and of a very soft nature, and for these reasons not suspected ever to be able to contend for the Empire.* Abdallas *was succeeded by his eldest Son* Muley Mahomet, *who being not long after expelled out of both his Kingdomes by his Uncle* Abdelmelec, *sent to crave aid from* Don Sebastian, *King of* Portugal, *and in the year* 1578. *lost his life in the memorable bat-*

tle

tle of Alcazer, *in which being defeated, as he endeavoured to make his escape* he *was drowned,* Don Sebastian *King of* Portugal *kill'd, and* Abdelmelec *died, of a distemper under which he had long languish'd.*

The Kings of *Fess*, *Morocco*, and *Sus*, enjoyed their Dominions, so long as they had the courage to subdue the *Arabs*, or (as some call them) the *Alarbs*, who are divided into several Tribes, Families, and Races, and are commanded by the chief of each Tribe, who take upon them the Title of *Xeque*, which is equivalent to Captain. These *Arabs* live in Tents, and are separated into several *Adovards*, one *Adovard* being an assembly of 40. or 50. Tents, pitched round in a circle about their flocks, One Tribe will have 40, nay 50. *Adovards*, more or less, according to the number of the Tribe.

These Kings were often necessitated, to go with their Armies into the Field, to collect their *Garama*, or publick Tax, which was imposed upon each Tribe, and many times they found no small difficulty to Levy it. For the *Arabs* remove their Tents, and fly into some other Country,

when they judge themselves too weak to make resistance. But sometimes they make head according to their strength, some Tribes have been able to draw out 10. or 15. thousand Horse, and sometimes several Tribes uniting their Forces, have made offensive War, especially towards *Fess* and *Sus*; where for above 50. years there hath been no King. These Kingdomes being now possessed by the chief's of the race of the *Arabs*, who have had several Engagements with the *Moors*, who live in the Sea-ports.

At the present the Kingdome of *Fess* is subdued by several chiefs of the *Arabs*, *viz.* by *Xeque Bembouquer* and * *Xeque Gailand.* The first is possessed of those parts towards *Mamora*, *Salle*, and *Fedale*, the latter of those towards *Tettuan*, *Tangiers*, and *Arzile*, where he hath built a Castle.

Since this Letter was writ Xeque Gailand having made his escape out of Salee where Muley Arxid (or as some stile him Muley Reis) had besieged him, fled to Argiers, and there commands a Frigate of his own, which is all his substistance.

The

The *Moors* of *Salee* having ſtrengthned themſelves by the union which they made with the *Moors*, which were driven out of *Granada*, *Andaluſia*, and the other parts of *Spain*, *Anno* 1610. and had placed themſelves along the Coaſt of *Mauritania*, but chiefly about *Salee*, where being grown very numerous, they, together with the *Moors* of *Salee*, formed a Republick, and held a *Diuan*, or Common Councel, where they agreed that the *African Moors* ſhould Inhabite the great City, which is now called old *Salee*, and the *Andaluſian Moors* the new Town, which is called *Arraval*; and that each of them ſhould keep Garriſons in the Caſtles between the two Towns. Being thus United in their *Diuan*, the *Andaluſian Moors*, in revenge of their cruel Baniſhment, inſtructed the *African Moors* in the Art of *Piracy*, which they have practiſed for theſe 30. or 40. years, and have ſometimes put out to Sea at once 30. or 40. Veſſels. But this hath ceaſed ſince the miſunderſtanding and War, which hath been for theſe 3. or 4. years, between them and the aforeſaid *Xeque Bembouquer*; whoſe Son having ſurpriſed the Caſtle, the two Towns have for 2. or 3. years beſiedged

ſiedged and blocked him up. But at laſt there hath been a report within theſe two months, that they are agreed, and have mutually made peace, ſo that it is to be feared they may fall again to their old *Piracy*. This is the preſent ſtate of the affairs of *Salee*.

As concerning the Coaſt of *Tettuan* and *Tangier*, it is generally known how *Xeque Gailand*, or *Sid Gailand*, (for ſometimes he is called *Xeque*, which ſignifies Captain, ſometimes *Sid*, which is Maſter) hath had ſeveral Engagements with the *Engliſh* at *Tangier*, and that he ſurpriſed and defeated 4. or 5. hundred, with the Governour (the Earl of *Teviot*) at the Head of them, who was killed upon the place.

But now to return to the Kingdome of *Morocco*, after the death of *Muley Mahomet* and *Abdelmelec*, in the aforementioned battle of *Alcazer*, *Muley Hamet* the Baſtard Brother of *Abdelmelec* was proclaimed King in the Field, and returned to *Morocco*, and there raigned in great peace and tranquillity, till the year 1606. he compelled the *Arabs* to bring in their *Garama*, or publick Tax to *Morocco*, and in his time ſeveral Chriſtian Merchants, *Engliſh*, *French*,

French, *Dutch*, and *Spaniſh* dwelt at *Morocco*, and drove a very conſiderable Trade.

When he dyed there happened great confuſions and diſorders, ſeveral of his Kindred and Relations claiming the Crown, and ſo conteſting one with another for it, that in the ſpace of 6. weeks there was three Kings in *Morocco*, the one expelling the other. There was *Muley Jacob Almanſor*, *Muley Bohesſon* and *Muley Boferes*. Theſe were ſucceeded by *Muley Sidan*, who poſſeſs'd himſelf of the City and Kingdome, and kept it till he died, which was in the year 1630. During his reign he had much ado to reduce the wild *Arabs*, who once under the command of *Sid Haia* conſtrained him to fly from *Morocco* to *Safy*, and there to ſave himſelf by Sea: But at laſt he returned to *Morocco*, and ended his days in peace.

Muley Abdemelec his eldeſt Son ſucceeded him, but raigned not above 3. or 4. years; his cruelty made him generally hated: A *French Renegado* call'd *Chaban* ſhot him to death, as he lay drunk in his Tent, being much addicted to that vice.

After him raigned his Brother *Muley*

Elvaly

Elwaly, who was a *White*, his Mother a *Spaniſh Moor*, his courteous and mild diſpoſition gain'd him the affections of all perſons, he enjoy'd the Crown not above 10. or 12. years.

His ſucceſſor was *Muley Hamet* his younger Brother, and the youngeſt Son to *Muley Sidan*, he employ'd himſelf more in Courting his Women in his *Seralio*, than in Warring with the wild *Arabs*. One of the great Tribes of which, called the Tribe of the *Chibanetts*, roſe up againſt him, and poſſeſſed themſelves of his beautiful Palace, or *Seralio*, call'd *Bedhe*, ſeized upon him, and put him to death. The chief of the Tribe of the *Chibanetts*, called *Crommelhaich*, hath within theſe two or three years made himſelf King, and at this preſent raigns like a Tyrant at *Morocco*: And hath likewiſe poſſeſſed himſelf of the Sea-port called *Houladilla*, and Beſiedged *Safy*, but hath not as yet taken it, at leaſt we have no News of it. And in this poſture are the affairs of *Morocco* at preſent.

The Kingdome of *Sus* hath not had leſs diſorders, for there hath been no King in *Taradante* theſe 40. or 50. years, but there

here hath been a continual Civil War. Yet here was one *Sid Ally*, a Prince of that Country, who being the most powerful, ruled there above 30. years, he made his residence at *Illecque*, and died not above 8. or 10. years since, leaving 22. Sons, besides several Brothers, who are all engaged in a War one against the other; every one endeavouring to seize upon some place or other, one *Taradant*, another *Ouffray*, another *Tagivost*, another *Illecque*: And one of his Brothers hath made himself Master of the Castle of *Agader*, or *Santa Crus*: The rest of them keep the Field. This is the present condition of the Kingdome of *Sus*.

As to what you desire to know, whither or no there be any *French Consuls* in those Countries, the Kings there would never as yet suffer any, and at this present time there is none, neither in the Kingdome of *Morocco* nor *Sus*. As for the Kingdome of *Fess*, both *Salee* and *Tittuan* have permitted them, but it is since *Salee* hath been form'd into a Republick, or *Divan*, and by favour from *Salee*, *Tottuan* hath received one, the *Xeques* of the *Arabs*, *Guniland* and *Beabouquer* not opposing it.

Former-

Formerly several *French*-men addreſſe themſelves to *Muley Sidan* King of *Morocco*, deſiring liberty to be Conſuls of th *French* Nation in his Country, among others, in the year 1617. There was on named *Daumas*, and in 1619. one *Fabr* and in 1622. one *Mazet*, all of them o *Provence*. But the King *Muley Sida* with anger rejected all their Propoſals, an puniſht *Mazet*, the laſt perſon mentioned declaring for his reaſon that he would no ſuffer any perſon to Lay or Levy any Impoſitions in his Country but himſelf, and this he told to Maſter *Razilly* 1623. Hi ſucceſſours *Muley Abdelmelec* and *Muley Elyaly*, ſignified the ſame to Maſter *Chalard*; nor were there ever any Conſuls of what Nation ſoever in the Kingdome of *Morocco*. Nor did ever any for the ſame reaſon attempt it in the Kingdome of *Sus*, knowing it was leſs to be hop'd for there, than in the Kingdome of *Morocco*.

The Wars and diſorders in thoſe Countries, is the reaſon that few or none go thither at preſent; perhaps ſome little Veſſels may go from *Provence* to Trade at *Tettuan* and *Salee*, where there be few or no *French* Merchants, nor are there any

French

French Merchants that dwell at *Houladilla* or *Safy*. If any Veſſels go thither, it is to treat aboard the Veſſel with ſword in hand, and ſo it is at *Mogator* and *Santa Crux*, but at *Santa Crux* there is one *French* houſe, and but one.

I was never at *Gomet*, but I have been told that the Monument which the *Moors* pretend to have been St. *Auguſtin*'s whom they call *Sid Belabech*, is in the open field railed up only 3. or 4. foot high; But I am certain they never go a Pilgrimage to it, nor to any of their pretended Saints, reſerving this honour ſolely for their *Sid Mahomet*, pretending that he is the Saint and Prophet, which God ſent to give them their Law, and for confirmation thereof to ſhew Signs and Wonders.

In the three Kingdomes of *Mauritania* there is much Gold, but it is not of the growth of the Country, for all the Gold there is brought from *Gago*, which is a Kingdome ſcituated in the upper parts of *Guinee*, and it is ſaid, that the river *Niger*, which divides it ſelf into two other rivers, which are called *Sanaga* and *Cambaia*, paſſes by the Kingdome of *Gago*, whoſe Metropolis is called *Tombotum*, and

from

from thence it is that the Gold is brought into *Mauritania*, from whence they also carry it to the Coast of *Guinee*. I cannot say whither it be the *Negroes* of *Guinee*, who fetch it from *Gago*, or whither or no the *Moors* of *Gago* carry it thither, but I rather believe the first than the latter; for as concerning the Gold which comes out of those Countries to *Mauritania*, I am most certain that it is not the Inhabitants of *Gago* that bring it, but the *Moors* of *Mauritania*, especially those of *Morocco* and *Sus*, who go and fetch it. For when the Kings of *Morocco* and *Sus* were at peace and quiet in their own Countries, and were desirous to make Trade flourish, they sent yearly, or at least every three years *Caphilles* or *Caravans* to *Tombutum*, the principal City of *Gago*. *Muley Hamet* and *Moley Sidan* amongst the rest sent often: And when I was in those Countries, *Muley Sidan* sent thither the second time, one of his principal *Alkaydes*, called *Alkayd Hamur*, who had a *French* slave, called *Paul Imbert*, who often mentioned to us his Voyage to *Tombutum*, as a Voyage of great toil and consequence.

The *Caphille*, or as they call it in *Turkey* and

and the *Levant*, the *Caravan*, was compos'd of a great many Men, Horſes, and Camels. From *Morocco* to *Tombotum* is at leaſt 800. miles, *viz.* about 200. miles to the *Deſart* or the *Sea of Sand*, which is 400. miles over, and from thence to *Tombotum* 200. miles more.

It is call'd the *Sea of Sands*, becauſe there is nothing that terminates the ſight but the Horizon; and to ſteer your courſe, you muſt make your obſervation from the riſing and ſetting of the Sun, and the Stars, and the Compaſs muſt (if there be occaſion) direct you. They always take care to have ſome or other in the *Caphille*, who underſtand theſe matters, as *Paul Imbert* did, who was a Mariner, and well-beloved, and cheriſht by his Maſter, the *Alkayde Hamar*, who was a *White* Eunuch, by Nation a *Portugal*, a very worthy and noble perſon. As to any thing elſe, the way is eaſily found out; for from *Morocco* to *Tombotum* you muſt go directly South. This Voyage is only gone in the night time, and by little Journeys, becauſe of the great heats in the day time, which neceſſitates the Travellers to get under their Tents from an hour or two after the Sun-

rites,

riſes, till an hour or two after Sun-ſet.

To paſs over this *Sea of Sand*, you muſt carry with you all Proviſions neceſſary for Eating and Drinking, either for Man or Beaſt. But there both are very ſober, eſpecially the Camels, which carry a great deal, eat little, and drink leſs; for it is a Creature that ruminates, and ſo chews over what he eats a week before, and this makes the paſſage the leſs difficult; yet notwithſtanding it would be impoſſible to paſs over that Deſart, or *Sea of Sands*, if it was not for a very ſtrange accident; which is, that in the middle of this Deſart, there is one place where there be Wells of very good and clear Water, and there is another place near to that where there is a low ground with Salt-pits, ſo that there the *Caphilles* makes a ſtop, not only to refreſh themſelves, but alſo to load Salt upon the Kings account, that being a very excellent Merchandiſe at *Tombotum*.

After this refreſhment, the *Caphille* continues his journey, till he arrives at *Tombotum*, about two months from the day of his departure from *Morocco*: And there is great preparation made for the *Caphille*, eſpecially for thoſe which come from the King

King of *Morocco*, for whom (it is ſaid) the King of *Gago* hath ſo great a veneration, that ſome have aſſured us he payes tribute to the King of *Morocco* : But I cannot credit it, only this is certain, that he ſends him preſents. As ſoon as the Merchants of the *Caphille* have diſpatched their buſineſs and parted with their merchandize, and the Kings Officers with the Salt which they laded by the way, in exchange for *Gold duſt*, and have made a convenient ſtay at *Tombotum*, they return to *Morocco* by the ſame Road they went, bringing back great quantity of Gold : The Merchants who make theſe Voyages gaining double, triple, nay, quadruple : Beſides which, the King for his Cuſtoms, Salt, and Preſents, which are ſent him, hath a conſiderable ſhare of the Gold.

Sid Ally Prince of *Sus* ſent alſo often from his City of *Illecq* ſeveral *Caphilles* to *Tombotum* : But as for the King of *Feſs*, I never heard that he ſent, and for divers reaſons I believe he never did. Firſt, he is 200 miles farther diſtant than *Morocco*; and Secondly, the *Caphille* muſt of neceſſity paſs through the Kingdom of *Morocco*, which doubtleſs would never have been

permitted; so that if the Kingdom of *Fes* have any Gold, it is from communication with other neighbouring Kingdoms, who fetch it from *Gago* and *Tombotum*.

This is the reason that there is such plenty of Gold in *Mauritania*, but there would be much greater, if it was not for the unlucky custom of those people to bury their Gold, for they have no Chests but the Earth, being mistrustful of every body, especially their Heirs; so that when they dye their Gold lies buried and lost in the Earth; and it is certain their Land is richer underground than above.

I must now say something concerning the Kingdom of *Gago*; It is believed (as I said before) that the River *Niger* passes by this Kingdom, the stream coming from towards the River *Nile*, which runs its course just opposite to it; This River *Niger* having run about four hundred miles on this side *Gago*, divides it self into two Rivers, the one of which is *Sanaga*, the other *Cambaia*, wherefore, many have imagined, that going up these, they might come to their conjunction, and so to the Kingdom of *Gago* whence all the Gold comes.

The

The *English*, more than any other Nation, have had these imaginations, and it is not to be believ'd that they have possess'd themselves of the Mouth of the River *Cambaia*, and taken either by force or treaties those Fortifications, which the Duke of *Curland* and the *Dutch* had there, only to enjoy a small Trade of some *Raw-hides*, *Wax*, and *Elephant-teeth*: This neither was the design of the *English*, nor of Prince *Rupert*, who did those famous exploits there some years since: Their principal design was to mount up the River as far as to the River *Niger*, nay, perhaps to the very Head, and so by consequence to the Gold of *Gago*; and for this end, besides their great Frigats, by which they made themselves Masters of the lower parts, and the Fortresses of the River *Cambaia*; they had lesser armed Vessels to go up the Rivers in, which Vessels, were fit either to Sail or to Row in. But this attempt hath not succeeded, and I am informed that they have laid aside that design, for three great obstacles they have met with: The first for the great Heats and Calms in that Country, which have destroyed the greatest part of their Men.

The second for the Wars which the *Negroes*, joyning themselves with the *Portugals*, who inhabite that Country, have made with them. And the third for the number of Osiers, which grow there in such plenty, that they make the Navigation very difficult: And therefore the *English* have quite laid aside this design.

I have often enquired of the Inhabitants of the River *Sanaga*, if that was not more Navigable than the River *Cambaia*, and whither they could not go up the River *Sanaga* higher than they do, for they go not up above 400. or 500. miles. But they assured me they could not, that being the utmost they can reach; for besides the distempers they are subject to upon the River, they meet higher not with *Negroes* but *Moors*, who make War with the *Negroes* of *Sanaga*, and hinder the passage up higher; and besides that, the great number of Osiers makes it very difficult, so that it is not to be hoped by those Rivers to get the Gold of *Gago*, By this you may see, that it is not the *Moors* of *Gago* who transport the Gold; otherwise if they carried it to *Moroeco*, they might as well carry it to *Cambaia* or *Sanaga*, by the conve-

conveniency of the Rivers. But they do not, and therefore I ſay, that it is not they which carry it to *Guinee*, but the little petty *Negro* Kings of *Guinee*, who either go, or ſend, and fetch it from *Gago*, and having brought it to *Guinee*, they exchange it for other Merchandiſe, with the Chriſtians who come to Trade upon their Coaſts.

You ſee by what I have ſaid, that the *Moors* of *Gago*, or the upper parts of *Guinee* are no Travellers, nor is it likely that they ſhould paſs over the *Sea of Sand*, to come to meet with the *Moors* of *Mauritania*, to go together in Pilgrimage to *Mecha*, which moſt aſſuredly they never do.

But as for the *Moors* of the Kingdome of *Morocco*, *Sus*, and *Feſs*, it is true they aſſemble themſelves together to that end, but not in great *Caravanes* or *Caphilles*; but when they are 40. or 50. of them gathered together in a company, they bend their courſe to the Sea-ſide, and uſually their Rendezvous is at *Tettuan*, where they Embarke themſelves upon Turkiſh veſſels, which Tranſport them into *Ægypt* to *Alexandria* or *Caire*, where they Land, and from thence they go by Land towards the

Red-sea, where lies *Mecha*, and there is *Mahomet's Tombe*: And I have been told by some persons, who were in the Kings Naval Army, when it was commanded by Master *Breze*, that a little before his death, he took a great Turkish Vessel, at the Bar of *Tettuan*, which was ready to set Sail for *Alexandria*, in which he found some two hundred of these Pilgrims, which he very civilly put a Shoar, hoping that those who commanded at Land would in return have released to him as many Christian Slaves, but they failed him, that not being their custome.

It may be the Pilgrims of the Coast of *Barbary*, as from *Argiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripolis*, go by Land in great Troops to *Mecha*: But for those of *Mauritania*, they go (as I said before) in small numbers to some Sea-port, their quality of Pilgrims being a sufficient past-port, for the *Arabs* respect and favour them; nay, give them Almes, for these Pilgrims, like those in *Europe*, march with their Pilgrims-staff singing and Begging.

I have not observed the Season when they depart, but I think it is just after their *Ramedan* is over.

As

As soon as Master * * * was freed from his Slavery he came to see me, & to thank me for endeavouring by the means of my Freinds at *Marseills* to obtain his liberty, but what I did was ineffectual; for his first *Patron* or *Master* held him at too high a rate. He gave me a Narrative of all his misfortune, and how he had been carried to *Argiers* and *Tettuan*, where his *Patron* kept him close shut up for many years, using him very barbarously, that thereby he might oblige him to pay the greater Ransome: But his *Patron* died, and his Mistress married again to one, who granted him his Ransome upon easier terms, which he obtain'd by the way of *Cadiz*. But I do not remember that ever he told me, that he went with his *Patroness*, or Mistress to *Fess*, *Morocco*, or the pretended Kingdome of *Joy*; and I assure you, if he had, I should not have credited him, for I know for certain, that the Women in those Countries never travel any where; if they did, there would be no great safety for them, and less for their Slaves, especially in the Kingdome of *Morocco*, where all Christian Slaves are the King's, unless he give leave to some of his

principal Officers, who are neareſt his perſon, to keep ſome few; as he did permit the *Alcaide Hamar* to have *Paul Imbert* for his Page.

I have ſeen ſeveral *Caphilles* without one Woman, and the *Caphilles* go, it is true, from *Tettuan* to *Feſs*, and from *Feſs* to *Tettuan*; or elſe from *Safy* to *Morocco*, and from *Morocco* to *Safy*: But that ever any *Caphille* went from *Feſs* to *Morocco*, or from *Morocco* to *Feſs*, or from one of theſe Kingdomes to the other, is that which I never ſaw in ſeven years time, nor did I ever hear ſpeak of any perſon that went from *Feſs* to *Morocco*, or from *Morocco* to *Feſs*, unleſs it was in the Company of a *Marabout*, who is well acquainted with the ſeveral Tribes of the *Arabs*, and being by them reputed a Saint, hath liberty of paſſing up and down where he pleaſes. But it is much more difficult to go to the Kingdome of *Sus*, which is either call'd ſo both by the *Negroes* and *Arabs*, or elſe from the Name of its Metropolis the Kingdome of *Tarudant*. But as for the name of *Joy*, I never yet heard of any place ſo called, nor did I ever hear any mention of that ſpacious extent of 12. hundred miles

to

to go to it, unleſs by it is meant that *Sea of Sand* I ſpoke of. For from *Tettuan* to *Feſs* there is about 80, miles, from *Feſs* to *Morocco* about two hundred, from *Morocco* to *Sus*, or to *Tarudant* two hundred more, ſo that I verily believe the Kingdome of *Joy* is a meer fiction, as alſo the Beds blown up with wind, for ordinarily the *Moors* lye only upon their *Eſteras*, or Mats made of Ruſhes; or upon Turky-carpets.

As concerning *Lions*, it is true, there be very many in *Mauritania*, but that the *Arabs* take the pains to breed them up, and feed them amongſt their flocks, is a perfect mockery: If it happen, as ſometimes it doth, that an *Arab* find a Lion's Den in which there are ſome young ones newly whelpt, he preſently carries them to the Chriſtians, to ſee if they will buy them. Thus I had two brought me, a Male and a Female, which I brought up for two or three years ſo tame, that they went up and down our *Doüane*, or the Chriſtians Warehouſe amongſt our *Antilopes*, and ſuch other creatures. The male Lion was ſo familiar, though a great one, that he often came and lay with me; And once did me very

very good service: for in a moon-shine Night some *Arabs* who lay within the enclosure of the *Doüane*, came up into my Chamber with a design to have robb'd me; but as soon as they saw a Lion lying by me, they ran away, crying out one to another, *Endu Seba*, There is a Lion. This my Landlord, Mr. *Amabricq*, told me, who accidentally was out of his Chamber, and seeing my door open, and hearing the *Arabs* say this, he came in, waken'd me, and told me what happen'd: The male Lion was very affable, but the Lioness was mischievous; and she once hurt a little Moor, and complaint was presently made to the Governour, who took them away from me, and put them between four Walls; but not long after there fell great Rains, which flung down the Walls, which were made only of Mudd, and in the Night-time the Lions got out, went into a Stable which was open, over against the Kings Palace, and being almost famished, they made great slaughter amongst the Horses and Mules: This made so great a noise, that the whole Town was alarm'd, every one run to his Arms and thus my poor Lions were kill'd.

Once

Once as we were Hunting the wild Boar, four or five Leagues from *Safy*, we were all surprized, that our Horses made a stand on the sudden, and the Dogs crept under our Horses Legs: we presently cryed out one to the other, Certainly there is a Lion hereabouts, and in truth we were not a little affrighted, to see one pass by us within fifteen or twenty paces of us. He stopt to view us, and seeing we stirred not, he walked on very stately; he was higher than any of our Horses, and marched with a most majestick gravity, swinging about in a terrible manner, his great tufted Tail. We knew the nature of a Lion is not to suffer any either to fly from him, or to attaque him, for whoever doth, in three leaps he most assuredly seizes upon him: wherfore we durst not shoot at him, and to fly from him was impossible, for the most courageous Horses tremble like a leaf at the sight of a Lion.

The *Arabs* told us that they often met with Lions in the Fields, and that whensoever any came towards them, they took their Turban, which is a stripe of Cotton or Wollen cloth, about three or four Ells long,

long, and shaking it, turn'd it about i the air like a Snake, and presently the Li ons run away, for a Snake or Viper is th only Creature the Lion is afraid of.

Mr. *Antony Caliron* of *Montpelier*, and *Mr. Abraham Vanlybergen* of *Rouen*, who both loved Hunting very well, being informed that there was a pond half a League from the Sea side, whereabouts Lions and wild Boars used to lurk in the day time, and in the night came out and went to drink at the Pond: they plotted to go in the day time and build them a Hutt, with the stones which lay near the Pond, and to lie there all night, and kill these Creatures as fast as they came to drink, this design succeeded so well, that they destroyed fourteen Lions, and wild Boars, and flead the greatest, and brought the skin of it into this City.

I cannot leave off this discourse of Lions, till I have told you one story, which was related to me in that Country by very credible persons. About the year 1614 or 1615 two Christian slaves at *Morocco*, resolving to make their escape, they agreed to do it by night, and to travel all the night, and in the day time to hide themselves

themſelves in the tops of trees, that they might not be diſcover'd by the *Arabs*, who would certainly have brought them back into ſlavery: They knew that the coaſt of the Sea where *Maſagan* is, lay from them juſt North, and that journeying northerly, they might in eight or ten days get thither, and that it would not be very difficult for them to carry, or find out proviſions for ſo ſhort a time. According to their deſign they eſcap'd by Night, and having travell'd till Day-break, they then climb'd up into the top of a Tree, where they paſs'd the day but melancholy, being much troubled and afflicted to ſee the *Arabs* paſs ſo frequently by them; beſides, as ſoon as it was known in *Morocco* that two ſlaves were run away, preſently ſeveral Horſe-men went out in ſearch of them: But when night came the two ſlaves continued on their journey till the next morning, and then ſeeking out for a Tree to hide them in they were aſtoniſh'd to ſee a great Lion juſt by them, which walk'd on when they walked, and ſtood ſtill when they ſtood ſtill; obſerving which, they concluded, that this was a ſafe conduct ſent them by God, and then they took

courage,

courage, and travell'd in the day time in company with the Lion, but the Horsemen who went in pursuit of them, overtook them, and would have seized on them, but the Lion interpos'd himself, which made the Horse-men stand still, and being astonish'd with admiration, let them pass on, as likewise did several others. for every day these poor Fugitives met with some or other who attempted to seize them, till at last they got safe to *Massagan*, where the Lion left them, and return'd back, and the two poor slaves went into the Town, relating this miracle, which was confirmed at *Morocco* by the *Arabs*, who returned from pursuing them, and the news of this was dispersed every where as a great and constant truth.

I have already told you that the Kingdom of *Morocco* hath within the land only one City, which is *Morocco*, and that the Sea-ports are *Safy*, *Houdadilla*, and *Azamor*: From *Safy* to *Morocco* is about eighty miles, from the other Ports *Morocco* is farther distant: But from *Morocco* to the Sea side are no Towns, Vilages, or Hamlets, only *Ambulant Adoüards*, as I have before remarqu'd.

At

At *Morocco* I have ſeen ſome few *Oſtriches*, but they were brought thither from the Province of *Dara*, and the Countreys beyond *Morocco* towards the South, about the ſandy Sea, between which and *Morocco* they are very numerous. The *Moors* and *Arabs* when they catch them carry their Feathers to *Morocco*, *Tarudant*, and the other Towns in the Kingdom of *Sus*.

As for Elephants there be none at all in theſe Kingdoms, nor on this ſide the *ſandy Sea*, they are only beyond it in the Kingdom of *Gago*, which borders upon *Ethiopia*, where there is great numbers of them; and it is remarkable that about the River *Senaga*, there be very few Elephants Teeth to be had: about the River *Cambaia* they are ſomething more plentifull; at *Cachos* and *Tagrin* or *Serrelione* many more, but about *Guinee* moſt of all. So that in the Southern parts they are moſt plentiful, and it is moſt true, that the *Negroes* of *Guinee* fetch their Elephants Teeth or *Ivory*, which is the ſame thing, not only from *Gago* but alſo from *Ethiopia*.

The *Mooriſh* women in *Mauritania* go abroad

abroad little or not at all, when they do, they are so close covered, that they have only one eye left out, that they may see their way. If they go out of Town they go not far from the walls, and when they meet with any Christians, and discern no *Moors* near them, they take a pride to be seen, and uncover all their Faces and Arms.

The fruits which grow there are *Dates*, *Almonds*, *Grapes*, *Pomgranates*, *Olives*, *Figs*, and *Mulberries*.

The *Legumes*, *Beans*, *Pease*, *Melons*, *Valencees*, or *Water-melons*, *Forcours*, or *little Cucumbers*.

In the hardest winter there, you need never go near the fire; It lies much in the same Climate with *Spain* and *Italy*, from 32. degrees to 27. or 28. *Northern-latitude*.

They have in those Countries neither Physitians nor Apothecaries, unless there be some Christians that take upon them those Professions; some of the *Moors* are Chirurgions, and there be some *Jews* which know how to Let Blood, but very slovenly, though it be the height of their skill.

This demand puts me in mind of a story which I shall now tell you. In those Countries

Countries there is no way of Travelling, but either with the *Caphilles*, or with a *Marabout*. When one is in great haſt, and cannot ſtay till the *Caphille* is ready, which is very tedious.

Once I went to *Morocco* with a *Caphille*, and came back with a *Marabout*, with whom when you agree, he engages to you *ſe raſou*, that is to ſay, by his Head, or *a ſa horma*, under his ſafeguard you are ſecure; theſe *Marabouts* are known and reſpected by the *Arabs*. But it is very troubleſome, that all the *Arabs* you meet, ask the *Marabout Aſcon Hadouc Sarany?* what Chriſtian is this? and many times the *Marabout* is forced to tell a lye, for fear leaſt if he ſhould ſay it is a *Tager* or *Merchant* they ſhould Rob him. Once a *Marabout* was conducting *Abraham Vanlibergen* (whom I mentioned before) to *Morocco*, the *Marabout* thought he might paſs the better, if to every one that ask'd him *Aſcan Hadouc Sarany?* he replied *Tabib Sultan*, the King's Phyſician, with which, when he had anſwered one of the chief perſons of an *Adouard*, he was told that he was very welcome, for the chief of the *Adouards* Daughter had broke her Leg, and

Tabib Sultan muſt cure it. At which the *Marabout* and the Chriſtian Merchant were much ſurpriſed, but they muſt make the beſt of a bad market: The pretended Phyſician made as if he went to ſeek out ſome proper Herbs, and took the firſt he could find, and made a kind of Ointment with them, of what quality, whether hot or cold he matter'd not, but cauſed the young woman's leg to be pull'd out ſtrait, and ſplinter'd it up with ſticks of Oſiers, and tied it upon a board, and bid them not to meddle with it in four days; to the intent he might have time enough to finiſh his journey before they medled any more with it.

There are in thoſe Countries no Fairs, nor is there any ſuch thing as being made Free, either of any Place or Trade, but when the Commodities Impoſted have pay'd their duties at the firſt entrance, they are then free to be ſent all over the Kingdome without any Paſs-port: And for the Merchandiſes of the Country which are exported, there is no duty paid for them, but juſt when you ſend them out of the Kingdome.

All Religions are there tollerated; the

Jews

Jews have at *Morocco* a peculiar place for their habitation, and two Synagogues. There was there in my time 3. or 4. hundred *Jews*.

At *Safy* the *Jews* have no peculiar place set apart for their habitation, but they have a Synagogue. The Mahometants granting Liberty of Conscience in all their Dominions: and I am told, that the great *Mogul*, who writes himself *Head of the Circumcised*, and is a Mahometan, tolletates all Religions whatsoever. The language of his Country (which lies between *Persia* and *China*) is *Arabick*.

The *Jews* are very busily meddlesome in all sorts of Commerce, and in the Farms; taking usually the Kings Customes to Farm, wherefore there they are call'd *Farmers*, and for this reason, whosoever Trafficks there, must often pass through their fingers.

As for *Arzile* and *Larrache*, I believe they are only Roads, or little Ports for small Barks, or barr'd Havens, not having heard them otherwise spoken of. But notwithstanding it was there where *Don Sebastian* King of *Portugal* Landed his Army. I spoke before of the battle of the

three Kings, but I forgot one particular which deserves to be recited. *Don Sebastian*, having in the beginning of the Battel made the *Moors* retreat in some disorder and confusion, by misfortune some of the *Moors* which were in the *Portugal* Camp, hearing the *Portugals* call out *Mata metcha*, Put out the match, they run to the other *Moors* and acquainted them with it, who return'd and fell upon the *Portugals*, who were unprovided of lighted Match, and totally defeated them.

Mamora was in the year 1615 or 1616 a Refuge to all Persons, and who would, fled thither: it was the chiefest receptacle of Pyrates, of which there was great store then, and more Christians than Turks; wherefore the King of *Spain* being informed of the damage his Subjects received, he sent a Fleet thither to seize upon the Port, in which were found many Christian Pyrats: when he had made himself Master of it, he fortified it, and still keeps it in his possession: It is a very good Port.

The King of *Spain* hath no advantage of this Port; for as for the Traffick, *Salee* which is close by it, hath all the Trade: And as for War, there is nothing to be gain'd

gain'd thereby in thoſe Countreys, for the *Moors* and *Arabs* are very numerous, ſtrong in Horſe, very dexterous in the open Field, and ſubtil in laying Ambuſhcades. All the advantage he receives, is that he hath freed his Subjects from the damage they received from the Chriſtian Pyrats, who made their retreat thither.

The *Jews* have no Lands there in propriety, unleſs it be ſome Gardens about their Houſes, out of which they make ſome Wine, but not enough for their own uſe; ſo that they, as well as the Chriſtians, who live in thoſe Countreys, are forc'd to make uſe of *Paſs-wine*, or Raiſin-wine, for they call Raiſin of the Sun *Paſs*, of which they put about ſome two hundred weight into a Barrel of Water, and ſo let it ſtand and ferment for five or ſix dayes, and then draw it off: it is a white Wine, but muddy, and though it be made with Water, yet it will intoxicate, if drunk too largely: of this kind of Wine the Chriſtians uſually drink in thoſe Countreys.

Nay, the *Moors* themſelves have no poſſeſſions or Gardens beyond Musket-ſhot from the Walls of their Towns, if

they had they would not much enjoy them, for the *Arabs* would plunder them in the night, and for this reason they never cultivate their Land, nor enjoy the richness of their soil. The *Arabs* neither Plant but little, for they are transitory, and upon the least War are gone to some other place. They are only careful about their *Ad vards*, to sow Wheat and Barly, with which they fill their *Matamores*; which are deep Wells without Water, and these Magazins they fill up with their Grain, making some mark how to find them out again, especially if they are forc'd to retire to some other place.

The *Moors* make no Wine, but content themselves with eating their Grapes from off the Trees, or else dry: But those amongst them who are less devout, will not forbear, by stealth, to drink Wine, nay Brandy, which both the Christian slaves and Jews sell. But as for such drinks as *Coffee*, *Thee*, and *Chacolate*, they know not in those Countreys what they are: These drinks are much used in the *Indies* and in the *Levant*, from whence the custom is come into these parts, especially into *England*, where they vend

great

great ſtore of *Coffee*, which is ſaid to have the virtue to prevent drowſineſs, ſo that if any perſon hath occaſion to ſit up all night he needs only take a Glaſs of *Coffee*, and that will take away all inclination to ſleep. And as for *Thee* and *Chacolate* (ſome think) they ſtrengthen Nature, revive and refreſh the Spirits, when weakned by over much ſtudy.

They make no uſe at all of Drinking-glaſſes, nor have they any Glaſs-windows in all *Mauritania* : I never ſaw any in thoſe parts where I have been, and I am told by thoſe who have been at *New Sarlee*, which is call'd *Raual* and is inhabited by the *Moors* which were driven out of *Spain*; ſo that they in their Buildings imitate the Spaniards, but without Glaſs-windows, of which they have none at all.

This *Raual* is, I have told you, a little Town, built by the *Andaluſian Moors*, and wall'd about, : A hundred paces from it there is another Wall, or rather, the ruins of a Wall, which makes a great circuit, and teſtifies that formerly there was a great Town there ; what Town is not known, but much debated amongſt

those who are learned in Antiquity.

No Countrey in the World would produce more Oil of Olives than *Mauritania*, if it was well cultivated, but I have told you the reason why it is not. They make no Oil but just for their own Provision: Nor do they know how to make Sope, unless it be a little base black Sope, to whiten that Linnen the better sort wear: for as for the common people, they wear none at all, they have only a Woolen Coat close to their bodies, and over that a kind of a Woolen Cloak, not unlike a Scotch *Plod*, which they call *Alhaique*, it is about four or five Ells long, and an Ell and half broad, this they fling about them with great dexterity.

About *Safy*, *Morocco*, *Santa Crux*, and *Tarudant*, they make very little or no Gunpowder, notwithstanding that they have Salt-peter of their own in so great quantity, they make sale of it, but it is basely refin'd, and Sulphur, but that is brought to them from other parts. But about *Salee* the *Andalusian Moors* make great quantities; and yet the Christians bring them much, especially the English and Dutch, who likewise furnish them with Carbines and Pistols.

As

As for the habit of the *Moors*, the wealthier ſort wear Shirts and Drawers, their Shirts over their Drawers, and then a cloſe Coat of Broad-cloth, or Engliſh-cloth, of ſeveral colours, or of Scarlet, and over all this, inſtead of a Cloak, an *Alhaique* (as they call it) of a curl'd white Woolen ſtuff, which *Alhaiques* are made in thoſe Countreys: But for Linnen or Woolen Clothes, they buy them of the Chriſtians; None but thoſe of the Royal family wear any Silk, and that but little: Upon their Head they wear a red Cap, and about it a Turban, of fine Cotten Cloth, and a Girdle of the ſame about their waſte over their cloſe Coat, which they call *Çaffetan*: Their Legs are bare; upon their Feet they wear a kind of Pumps, and Slippers all of Red-leather; and when they ride they have alſo little Boots of Red-leather.

The Jews wear a Shirt, Drawers, a black Cloſe-coat, or *Caffetan*, and over it a black or dark coloured kind of Cloak, which they call *Albernous*, made with a Cowle like a Fryers Frock, but that there hangs down ſtrings at the end of the Cowle and at the bottom; They have a black

black Cap, and black Pumps and Slippers.

They make no Cotton-cloath in those parts, but it is all Imported thither from other Countries.

They die there but little, and yet they have *Allum Tartur*, and some *Cocheneile*, but these are brought them from other Parts; as for *Indigo*, which they call *Anil*, some little is found growing in the Country.

The currant money of *Mauritania* is Ducats of Gold, which they call *Miteal*, the old ones are excellent, but those which are made of late are of several degrees, as to the goodness of them; for there is no Mint-office there, but every roguish *Jew* melts down and coines Ducats after his own fashion, and impudently do it in their pulick Shops, and for this there is no order taken; so that there are Ducats of several sorts and several prices. For Gold in the Dust, and Beaten-gold, it is worth about 50 shillings an ounce. If there be any which is not refined, or is allay'd, that is to be rejected and estimated at a lower rate, so he had need be knowing who deals for this Commodity. The small money of the Country is *Blanquilles* of Silver, worth about two pence a piece,

and

and *Felours* of Copper, which are in value about a farthing, 8 of them go to a *Blanquille*, Pieces of Eight, which are worth about 4 s. 6 d. or 4 s. 8 d. are very currant there, as in all parts of the World; but as for the Gold and Silver money either of *England*, *France*, or *Holland*, it is not currant there; nay, the *Spaniſh* Piſtols will not go, for they are not acquainted with them for they are ſeldom or never carried thither; for the Merchants go to fetch from thence Gold for their Commodities, and to what intent ſhould they carry any thither.

Merchants Trade thither with all ſorts of Commodities, but eſpecially with *Linnen* and *Woollen-cloath*, *Iron*, *Steel*, *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Diers* and *Mercery-ware*.

The *Jews* are great Cheats, and ſo are the *Andaluſian Moors*, but the Native *Moors* are of a better diſpoſition.

I ſaw Maſter *de Razilly* there in 1623. and I was one who was bound for the return of Father *Ralph* the *Capucin*, and I know what he did in the Voyage he made In 28 or 29 but that was not to land, not having any such intent, conſidering what befell him 1624, and if he had, he had been received but very ill, notwithſtanding

ing

ing that *Muley Sidan* and *Muley Abdem-lecy*, his eldeſt Son was dead, and *Muley Elwaly*, who then reigned was of no very ſevere nature: But Maſter *de Razi* came to make war with the Corſairs of *Salee*, and therein he had good ſucceſs; for he took ſeveral of their Ships, and redeemed ſeveral Chriſtian Slaves, and amongſt them ſome of his men which remained in Slavery ever ſince 1623, which he then ſet at liberty, either by exchanging Moors for Chriſtians, or as the *Dutch* do, who when they make War with theſe Raskall Rogues, and do not find them in the humour to exchange Chriſtians for Moors, then go and ſell the Moors in *Spain*, and with the money they receive for them they redeem their Country-men out of ſlavery; and this is the beſt way of dealing with them, for by this means the Moors remain in ſlavery, and the Chriſtians are ſet at liberty.

As to the Voyage which was made 1630 I always believ'd maſter *Chalard* made it, but perhaps his was ſince; however it was he went upon the ſame account to make War with the *Moors*, and to endeavour to redeem the Chriſtian ſlaves, but he was

was diverted. For in *Safy* Road he found an *English* ship called the *Perle*, the Captain of which would not Salute the *French* Flag, though Master *Chalard* both summon'd and menac'd him, so that at last he fought him, and took him: For as soon as the *English* Captain was kill'd in the Fight, his Son put out a white Flag, and ask'd Quarter, which was granted, and the Ship brought into *France*; but the *English* did so earnestly pursue the restitution of it, that it was granted them.

It was in this Port or Road of *Safy*, that *Muley Sidan* intrusted all his Goods and Library to a *French-man*, of *Provence*, who was call'd, if I remember well, *Patron Charles*, I am not very certain what his Name was, but I can write to *Marseills*, and there be truly informed.. But this I know, *Muley Sidan* was so enraged at it, that he put all the *French-men* he could find in his Country in Chains, and broke of all trade with the *French* for two years. But at last the *Alcaide Hamet* (of whom I have already spoke) wrote to *Roüen*, to Master *Paul Le Bel*, whom he stil'd *Tager Paulo*, Merchant *Paul*, to come and treat for the Kings displeasure was appeased and upon this encouragement Master *Paul Le Bel* went.

I omit-

I omitted in the chapter where I treated of Lions one story, which I was told by *Tager Paulo*, my intimate friend, in whose place I remained in that Country, when he went away. About the year 1615. the whole Town of *Morocco* went out to see two terrible fierce creatures a Lion and a Wild-boar, which lay wounded in a tuffe of Reeds, hard by the Gate call'd *Canis*, and dyed the one presently after the other; the Lion was rent up with the Tusks of the wild Boar, and the Boar torn in pieces with the Teeth and Claws of the Lion; they had fought all that night in the tuffe of Reeds, which they had beaten down and troden under foot, which all the Christians, Moors, and Jews went to see, for in those Countries the wild Boars are most furious creatures, especially in Brimmin time, which is about *March*.

I forgot when I spoke of the Desart or *Sandy Sea*, to take notice that it is toss'd up and down with great Winds, so that it is not only very dusty, but there are great hillocks of Sands rais'd up, which presently afterwards a contrary wind lays level.

The City of *Morocco* is at the least as big as *Paris*, not including the Suburbs: it is very

very ſpacious, but hath a great deal of waſte ground : It is ſcituated on a plain, ſeven or eight Leagues on this ſide thoſe Mountains which are call'd *Atlas*, which ſeems in *Morocco* to be very nigh, for their topps being all the year covered with Snow, makes them very diſcernable, though diſtant from *Morocco* at leaſt ſeven or eight Leagues : From theſe Mountains deſcend ſeveral little Rivers of very good and clear water, which firſt waters the Garden call'd the little *Meſerra*, and then from a very beautiful Pond, which is at leaſt a mile ſquare, afterwards they run into a very ſpacious Garden, which is call'd *El Meſerra*, which is very well planted with ſeveral rows of *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Date*, *Olive*, *Fig*, and *Pomgranate* Trees, intermix'd with Shrubs of *Jaſemin*, and other odoriferous Flowers : From theſe two Gardens (which are in publick for all perſons to walk in) theſe waters paſs along to the Kings ſtately Palace, which is call'd *El Bedeh*, where (it is ſaid, for I was not within it) they make four Ponds, between the which are four Gardens; ſo that the tops of the Trees lie level with the tops of the Ponds,

Ponds, which are so placed that between two Ponds is a Garden, and a Pond between two Gardens. The King of *Morocco* usually gives audience at the Gate of this Palace, and here, as well as at *Constantinople*, *La Porta* signifies the Court or Kings Palace. But sometimes some of the Kings, after they have shut up their Wife's in a *Serralio*, under the care of a Governess which is call'd *Lariffe Ramena*, have (but very rarely) given audience to Ambassadors within their Palace, and then it was in a long vaulted Gallery, the top and sides of which were all covered over with Gold, about the thickness of a Ducat: and as we have been told by the Eunuchs who kept guard there, and by the Jewish women, who go in and out to carry Provisions, there are several other very fine Lodgings: Joyning to this Palace there is another great House, which is call'd *Michouar*, where dwells the *Elches* or *Renegadoes*, who always accompany the King when he goes abroad: As likewise another House which they call, *Dar Lachor*, that is the *Tything-house*: and hither the Christian Merchants were obliged to bring their Merchandizes

chandizes, as soon as ever they arriv'd; after which the *Lumina Sultan*, or the Kings Treasurer, came and took their *Lebelel* which signifies Lawful Right, which is the Title of all Merchandize: There is also another House joyning to it, where the *Alcaide*, *Eunuchs*, and other Officers dwell: There is a likewise a publick Garden in which there is a Lions Den, all which is enclosed within a Wall, which enclosure they call *Alcaseba*.

Neer this enclosure there is a great *Misque*, about a hundred paces long, on the top of it is a square Tower, out of which comes a great Iron Rod which passes through three golden Apples, the lowermost of which is the greatest, the next lesser, and thee uppermost least of all. These golden Apples, especially the biggest, is bunch'd in several places with the blows of Musket bullets which have been shot at it, and in some places pierc'd quite through them, for they are not Massive, but only about the thickness of a fingers breadth: I wondred at it, and ask'd some of the ancientest *Moors* how they came to be so: it was answer'd, That

the Souldiers of *Jacob Elmanasor* when they took the City did it : I reply'd, why did they not take them away? O they durſt not, ſaid one, for they are ſcared. At the end of this *Moſque* there is a great Court like a Chappel, which is the Sepulchre of the Kings of *Morocco*, whither the Chriſtians have free liberty of entrance in company with the Door-keeper. There I ſaw ſeveral Monuments rais'd up only two or three foot high : This Room is arch'd, and the top and ſides are wrought with Moſaique-work, and inlaid with Gold about the thickneſs of a Ducat. About half a mile from hence is a great encloſure with high Walls, and there is the Jews Habitation, they are numerous, and have a Synagogue, and a very fair Houſe : To their encloſure they have but one great Gate, which the Porter ſhuts every night and opens in the morning.

Some fifty paces from hence, there is a great Houſe, or rather a Priſon, which they call *Senega*, which is the Houſe in which the poor Chriſtian ſlaves are kept, from whence they take them out in morning to make them work, and at night ſhut them up there again.

A

A mile from thence there is a great enclosure with a House, which is call'd the *Doüan*, and here lives the Christian Merchants, in which every Nation have their distinct Lodgings, and here was likewise a Porter, who every night and morning took care to open and lock up the Gates.

There is also in these quarters a *Mosque*, which hath a great Tower built (as is said) in imitation of one at *Seville* in *Spain*, and by the same Architect: I never was in it, but I have been assur'd that four Horse-men a breast may ride up to the very top of it; nay, that a Coach may be driven up.

Near to this place is another great enclosure, where is the Prison for the *Moors*, and nigh to that are several little Prisons, whither the Christian and Jewish Merchants were committed whensoever they merited it.

In all this vast Town there is but two Judges, a *Cadis* for civil Affairs, and a *Hacquim* for Criminal. The *Cadis* sits at the Gate of his House, or in his Court-yard, where he gives audience to all who come to plead before him by word of mouth, and presently upon the place he

gives Sentence, and for the execution of his Sentence (which is by word of mouth, for they have no Clerks) he hath about him several *Citairis*, who are a kind of Sergeants, who immediately go and see that his Sentence be duly executed, or else carry the condemned Person to Prison; and because you may else very well wonder that any person can so easily bring his adversary before the *Cadis*, without any Writ or *Sub-pœna*, you must know, that when any person hath in the street publickly cry'd out to his Adversary *Agy fel chera*, Come to Justice, he must go presently or else he runs hazard to be ston'd by the people, who think nothing more reasonable than to go to Justice.

As concerning the *Hacquim*, or Judge Criminal, there is before his House a great place, in which are planted into the ground several stakes with great Iron Hooks, upon which they either fling down the person condemn'd, or else take him by the Head and Heels and hang him upon these Hooks, and by what part soever he is caught they let him hang till he dies: so that it is best for the poor wretch which is condemn'd to be caught by the

the moſt mortal part. This *Hacquim* hath alſo before his Houſe ſeveral Racks, upon which are hung up Simiters to cut off Heads with, and Cudgels to drub thoſe who are leſs Criminal : And becauſe this *Hacquim* hath uſually much buſineſs and the City very great, he hath his Deputy, or Lieutenant, who lives in a Tent towards *Al Caſeba*, or the Kings Palace, and there he is employ'd.

Morocco is a very great City, but the Streets and forefronts of the Houſes are very little handſomer than thoſe of our Country Villages, but for all that there be ſome Houſes which are very fine within : But the greateſt part of them have but one or two ſtories at the moſt : The Streets are not paved at all, ſo that they are either very dirty in Winter when it rains, or duſty in Summer ; which is there from *April* to *October*, during which ſeaſon it never rains at all, but in the day time there is great heats, and in the night dews.

The *Moors* are very jealous, not believing there can be a virtuous Woman, and

therefore they never go in one anothers Houſes, unleſs the Maſter be at home and hath made his Wives withdraw.

We left the Waters which came from the Mountains of *Atlas*, as the Kings Houſe call'd *Bedeh*, from thence they come aud furniſh the Town in many places, afterwards they run out of the City between the two Gates which are call'd *Du Camis* and *Deluquella*, and there they joyn and form a River, which is fordable, and running Weſtward, falls into the Sea, between *Mongudor* and *Safy* : This River they call *Tanſif*.

Before we leave *Morocco*, I think it will not be amiſs to relate to you, ſome of the actions of *Muley Sidan*, who was King when I was in thoſe Countrys.

There hapned one Sunday a great diſpute in the *Senega* between the French Slaves, amongſt which there were ſeveral of *Provence* (*who were Roman Catholicks*) and ſeveral *Rochelers* (*of the reformed Religion*). Thoſe of *Provence* perform'd their Devotions at the end of the *Segena*, where they had a Chappel, and ſome Prieſts who were Slaves ſaid *Maſſe*. Thoſe of *Rochel* were at their Devotions in their Cabbins

Cabbins at the other end. The *Provencials*, (who are of a ſeditious Spirit, came to diſturb the *Rochellers*, who are fierce and hot, which occaſioned ſo great a diſturbance, that the *Alcaide* of the *Segena* was neceſſitated to acquaint *Muley Sidan* with it, who commanded two of each ſide to be brought before him. Preſently all the French Merchants ran to intercede, every one for thoſe of their owu Judgment: But as ſoon as the King had heard the parties and underſtood that the quarrel proceeded from difference in Religion, he caus'd each of them to have five hundred blows upon the Buttocks with a good Cudgel, and upon pain of death forbad them to quarrel about Religion; for he would that every one ſhould have the free exerciſe of their Religion, ſince he himſelf was pleas'd to permit it.

In the year 1622 there came an Ambaſſador from the States of *Holland*, a Gentleman of the Prince of *Orange*, and with him one *Golius* who had been Scholar to *Erpenius*, profeſſor in the Oriental Languages at *Leyden*: They brought ſeveral preſents to the King which were very acceptable, but chiefly *Erpenius* his

Atlas and New-Testament in *Arabick*, in which, the Eunuchs informed us, that the King never ceased reading. But at length the Ambassador was troubled he did not receive his dispatch, and was advised to present a Petition to the King, which *Golius* drew up in the *Arabick* Tongue and Character, but in a Christian stile. The King was astonish'd at the excellency of the Petition, both for the Character, Language, and Stile, which was there unusual: He sent presently for his *Talips*, or Secretaries, and shew'd them the Petition, which they could not but admire; he caus'd the Ambassador to come before him, enquir'd of him who penn'd the Petition; and when he was told that it was *Golius*, who had been Scholar to *Erpenius* and was now employ'd there, with directions from him for collecting the choicest *Arabick* Books, he desired to see him, and spake to him in *Arabick*, but *Golius* answer'd in *Spanish*, that he understood very well what his Majesty was pleas'd to say, but that he could not make answer to him in the same Language, not being able to frame his Throat to the right pronunciation,

tion, for which the Throat is as much ſerviceable as the Tongue. The King who underſtood *Spaniſh* perfectly well, was very well ſatisfied with this reply, granted what was requeſted, and gave the Ambaſſador his diſpatches for his return: This ſame *Golius* * is at preſent Profeſſor at *Leyden* of the Oriental Languages in the place of *Erpenius*, who dyed 1624.

* *Since the writing hereof* Golius *is dead.*

Not long after this, in the year 1623. Sir *Razilly* arrived in *Safy* Road with three of the Kings Ships, declaring that he came Ambaſſador from his Majeſty: *Muley Sidan* ſent to him one named *Cidyfers* to bring him a Letter, and to aſſure him he was welcome, and that he and twenty four more might Land with ſecurity: Sir *Razilly* gave credit to him, and believed the Letter (which he could not read, for it was in *Arabick*) imported the ſame, he Landed at *Safy* not only with twenty five perſons, but with fourty or fifty Gentlemen, three Captains, Trumpeters, Muſicians, and ſeveral other in his retinue: But two days after the King cauſed them all to be ſeized on, and made

made them all slaves except Sir *Razilly* and the three Capucins, Father *Peter* of *Alencon*, Father *Michael* of *Vezin*, and Father *Ralph* : he order'd Sir *Razilly* to come to him to his *Almahala*, or Army, where he was in person upon the Road from *Morocco* to *Safy* : Accordingly Sir *Razilly* went, and made his complaint that he and his retinue had been seized, contrary to the security his Majesty had sent him by *Cidyfers*, and confirm'd to him by his Majesties Letter. *Mulcy Sidan* replied to him, that if he read the Letter he would find no such security, and if *Cidyfers* had spoke to him in any such tearms, he disown'd it; The bottom of the business was, the King desired to recover his Houshold-stuff, but chiefly his Library, with which he had entrusted, seven or eight years before, a French-man of *Province*, a Captain of a Ship, but the Provencial instead of delivering them faithfully, at the Sea-port of *Agader*, or *Santa Crux* (whither the King had sent them, when he was necessitated to retire himself) set sail for *France*; but by the way he was met and seized upon by *Don John Faxarda*, commander of a Spanish Gally: the

the Kings Houſhold-ſtuff was ſent to *Madrid* and the Library to the *Eſcurial*, and it was that which the King moſt earneſtly deſired to recover, for in it there were ſeveral Manuſcripts of St. *Auguſtin*, whom they call *Cidy Belabeech*, and pretended that he dyed towards *Morocco*, and that his Sepulchre is at *Gomet*, which lies between the Mountains of *Atlas* and *Morocco*. Theſe Manuſcripts the King valued above all his rich Houſhold-ſtuff, and wiſhed Sir *Razilly* to return to *France*, and to endeavour to engage the King his Maſter to concern himſelf in the buſineſs ſo far as to prevail with the King of *Spain* to reſtore the Library, Sir *Razilly* promiſed to do what lay in his power, but withal told the King it was neceſſary that he ſhould have the *Father Capucins* or ſome of them to return with him, to give teſtimony to his Relation of this buſineſs. *Muley Sidan* told him he would permit him to take one, upon condition that the French Merchants of *Safy* ſtood bound for his return within ſix Months; and then he asked him which of the *Capucins* he deſired: Sir *Razilly* made choice of Father *Peter* of *Alencon*, but the King refuſed

fused him, as likewise Father *Michael* [illegible] *Vezins*, but granted him Father *Ralph* whom he least esteemed of. After which Sir *Razilly* came to *Safy* to intreat the French Merchants to be bound for the return of Father *Ralph* in six months, to which the Merchants assented upon these terms: That if he came not back in six months, they should be freed, paying a sum of Money, which *Muly Sidan* judged very reasonable as soon as Sir *Razilly* had acquainted him with it, and gave his assent to it, upon a Bond of six hundred Ducats of Gold: This agreement being concluded Sir *Razilly* and Father *Ralph* went for *France*, but never came back to the King of *Morocco*: so that when six and six months were past, the Merchants petitioned the King that he would please to accept of the six hundred Ducats of Gold, and grant them leave to return for *France*, to give account of their negotiation to the Merchants and those persons who had employed them there: The King granted their request, took their money, and gave them an acquittance, which since was presented to Father *Joseph* in the Convent of St. *Honoré*, who took

took ſuch care in the buſineſs that they received their mony by the hands of his Brother Monſieur *Trembley* Governor of the *Baſtile*.

In the year 1629 Sir *Razilly* came back with ſix Ships commanded by himſelf, Maſter *La Touſhe* Maſter *La Ravardiere* his Vice-admiral, Monſieur *Trilebois* and theſe following Knights, *Talleſme*, *De Guitaud*, and *des Roches* : But as ſoon as they began to treat of a peace, and the ranſome of the French Slaves, with one deputed from the King of *Morocco* who came to *Salee* Road where the Ships lay, ſo violent a ſtorm came, that it oblig'd them to weigh Anchor, and to put off the treaty till another time.

In the year 1630 in *June* he came back again upon the ſame account with three Ships commanded by himſelf, Monſieur *du Chalard* and Monſieur *Palot*; but with as little ſucceſs as before; for the King of *Morocco* protracted the Treaty till the ſtorms came, during which it is impoſſible to ſtay in thoſe Roads, and Sir *Razilly* departed the twelfth of *October* from the Road of St. *Safy* for *France*, and the laſt of that month arrived at *Bell Iſle*, having taken

taken two or three Vessels from the *Moors* of *Salee*.

I have already spoke of the two Gates of the City of *Morocco*, one of which is called *Camis*, and the other *Duquella*, the word *Camis* signifies a market, or a Horse-market; for just out of that Gate, is a great Plain, where the Horse-market is kept, and there the *Moors* and *Arabs* meet to train up and run their Horses: The other Gate called *Duquella* is that Gate which looks towards the Province of *Duquella*, as if the Gate of St. *Honore* in *Paris* should be call'd the *Normandy* Gate, or the Gate of St. *Denis* the *Picardie* Gate. *Duquella* is a Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and lies towards the North, as *Dara* another Province doth towards the South: As for *Tafilette*, the inhabitants of which are called *Tafilely*, I have heard it spoken of as a Province, which belongs to the Kingdom of *Fez*, and lies between the Kingdom of *Fez*, and the Mediterranean-sea, but I never understood that it was called a Kingdom; and yet it may be it is called a Kingdom after the example of *Argiers* and *Bugia* which are called Kingdoms: Perhaps it

is

is the cuſtom in thoſe parts which are towards the *Mediterranian*-ſea, to call Provinces Kingdoms, but it is not ſo in the coaſt of *Mauritania*, which lyes upon the Atlantick-Ocean.

I never was at *Fez*, but I have heard ſome perſons who have been both at *Fez* and *Morocco*, diſpute which City is the largeſt and moſt beautiful, and they have all agreed that *Morocco* is the greateſt but *Fez* beſt built, the Houſes being like thoſe in *Spain*.

I know not how far *Xeque Gailland*'s territories extend, but I am ſure he is poſſeſſed of all that Land which lyes between *Tettuan* and his Caſtle of *Arzille*, but it is not above two or three years ſince he is maſter of *Tettuan*, which he took by ſurprize, when there was in the River two Barques belonging to *Marſeille* which when they ſaw an Army of fifteen or twenty thouſand men approaching towards them, they expected nothing but ruine and deſtruction: but were ſurprized when *Xeque Gailland* ſent to tell them they need not fear for he was reſolved to encourage Trade at *Tettuan*: After the Town was taken they went up the River

and

and dispatch'd their affairs. The Town is about six miles from the Sea side or Road, having a small River, up which Barques, which draw but little water, may go, but not without difficulty.

The King of Spain is possessed of Arrach and Mamora lying on the coast of the Atlantick Ocean: And Ceuta, Pignon de velez, Melilla, Masalquivir, and Oran in the Mediterranean.

Arrach belongs to the King of *Spain*, as also doth *Ceuta*, which hath remained in the possession of the King of *Spain* ever since the revolution of the Kingdom of *Portugal* to which it pertain'd. But he who was Governour at the time of the revolution did not (as the Governours of other places did) deliver it up to the King of *Portugal*, but kept it firm to the King of *Spain*. And it is remarkable of all the places in the whole World appertaining to the Crown of *Portugal*, which the King of *Spain* was possess'd of, this is now the sole place remaining in the power of the *Spaniards*.

Tangier would not be so considerable as it is, but for the *Mole* which the English are making to secure the Haven, but before it is finish'd it will cost a considerable

sum

ſum of money: The Engliſh are miſtruſtful of *Xeque Gailland*, for whenſoever he ſhould have a mind to deceive them he would cauſe his Forces to be commanded by another *Xeque*, and pretend that it was not his race, but ſome other race of the *Arabs* which did them the injury.

Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, Gentleman-uſher to the Queen of *England*, and Overſeer of the *Mole* at *Tangier*, where he is at preſent, told me lately that Sir *John Lawſon* when he rid *Admiral* there, and the Governour of *Tangier*, and himſelf went once to have a conference with *Gailland* in a Tent pitch'd between the Garriſon of *Tangier* and *Gailland*'s Army, which conſiſted of twenty thouſand men, and they had not above a thouſand with them. Whereupon I told him, that in my opinion, they had been too raſh, which he acknowledg'd, and withal told me, that afterwards they were very ſenſible of it, and that *Gailland* had engaged them to promiſe him to come and ſee him at his Caſtle of *Azilla*: But Sir *Hugh Cholmley* went alone to excuſe the others, who were perſwaded that had they gone all three, they had never returned back again.

At *Ceuta* and *Arrach* there is no Haven but only for little small Barques, but *Mamora* hath a very good Haven, and yet the King of *Spain* makes no use of it, nor receives any advantage by it.

Salee is barr'd Haven where Vessels of two hundred Tun may enter, if so be they take their opportunity, and have skilful Pilots.

At *Fedale* it is said, there might be made a Port, for there is a Point of Land which advances it self into the Sea; but there is neither Town nor Castle, it is not farther than six miles above *Salee*.

At *Azamor* there is a very bad and little Haven for small Barges, but there is only some few fishers for *Shads* which live there.

Masagan which lies higher and is some twenty or four and twenty miles from *Cape Cantin*, is a little walled Town defended with Canon, in which place there is ordinarily two or three hundred poor wretched Portugals in Garrison, which very often have not bread to eat; and yet this little place hath resisted the assault of several thousand *Moors*, and *Arabs*: But they have neither Field-peeces, Scaling-

ling-ladders, nor Petards, and therefore can never take any wall'd Town, especially if furnish'd with Canon: But on the other side, those of the Garrison dare never venture to take the field, for the *Moors* and *Arabs*, are excellent Horsemen and very numerous, dexterous in laying Ambuscades, and cutting off their enemies Retreat.

Above *Masagan* lies *Houladilla* a little Port for Barques and small Vessels, but at the mouth of the Haven lies a Rock which makes the entrance very dangerous, there is only a Castle, and a small Village.

I never was on that coast from the mouth of the *Straits* to *Houladilla*; and therefore what ever I say concerning those parts, it is either from Maps, or from the Relation I have received, from persons who have been there: When I went to *Safy*, I landed at *Cape Cantin*, and from thence I went to *Safy*.

Safy is a Town built upon an eminency, well wall'd and defended with Canon, built by the *Portugals* 1540. as may appear by the Descriptions and Ciphers upon the great Tower of the uppermost

Caſtle : There is no Haven, but a Road which in Summer is good but in Winter very bad.

Mogatoz is a little Port ſheltered with a little Iſland where Veſſels of two or three hundred Tun may enter.

Agader, or *Santa Crux* is a Bay or Road reaſonable good, the Caſtle is upon a point of Land very high, and the Houſes of thoſe few Chriſtians which are there, are at the foot of the Caſtle.

Meſſe is a very bad Road, and never frequented but when *Agader* and *Meſſe* are at Wars one with another : Elſe all the Trade is at *Santa Crux*, which they call *Agader*.

Coming from *Safy* I have ſometimes enquired of the moſt ancient perſons who were at the Battle (as they call it) of the three Kings (of which I ſpoke in the beginning of this Diſcourſe) what they thought became of *Don Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal* : They told me that he being not found amongſt the dead, it was verly believed he was *incognito* amongſt the Slaves. In the year 1619. there roſe a report, That *Don Sebaſtian*, after ſeveral years of ſlavery towards *Algiers* and

Tun

Tunis (whither moſt of the Slaves were carried) had made his eſcape and was come into *Spain*: But the Spaniſh Merchants ſay that he who pretended himſelf to be *Don Sebaſtian*, was a cheat and impoſtor, and was treated accordingly: This occaſioned a great diſpute amongſt the Merchants of the ſeveral Nations which were at *Safy* and *Morocco*, ſome affirming him to be the true *Don Sebaſtian*, others denying it.

As for the Trade and Traffick of thoſe parts, it is much the ſame from *Tetuan* to *Santa Crux* and *Meſſe*, unleſs it be that the vent is better in ſome places than others: The Merchandizes imported are *Iron*, *Linnen-cloth* of all ſorts, *Broad-cloth*, *Paper*, *Iron-ware*, and *Mercery*, or *ſmall Ware*, *Spices*, and *Druggs for Dyers*: The Merchandizes exported are *Gold*, *Wax*, *Oſtriches Feathers*, *Almonds*, *Gumms*, *Capers*, and other Wares.

It remains that I ſhould ſay ſomething concerning the Religion, and Method of Devotion of the *Moors*.

They are, as every one knows, *Mahometans*, but they have at leaſt a dozen Saints which they pray to; the chief of

which is *Mahamet*, as they call their Prophet, and not *Mahomet*.

When they say their *Sala*, or Prayers, they wash their Feet and Leggs to their Knees, and their Hands and Arms as far as their Elbows; and then they seat themselves upon the Ground, their Faces towards the East, with a string of Beads in their Hand, after which they invoke their *Cid Mahamet*, praying him to intercede for them: And then *Cid Bellabech*, who they say is Saint *Augustin*, and so several others; and to every one they fling themselves against the Earth, touching the ground with their foreheads as many times as they invoke their Saints, and till they have said over their whole string of Beads: They put even our *Saviour* amongst their Saints, under the name of *Cid Naissa*, whom they acknowledge to have been a great Prophet. And when ever we asked them of whom he was born? they answer'd us, *de Lela Mariem* of the *Virgin Mary*? and when we demanded of them how he was conceived, in the Virgins Womb, they replied to us by the breath of God: And when we informed them that by the breath of God they

they must understand the Spirit of God, and that by consequence our *Saviour* being born of the Virgin *Mary* conceived by the *Holy Ghost*, it is manifest that our *Saviour* with the *Father* and *Holy Ghost* is one God blessed for ever: But this they neither could nor would comprehend, and ever outragiously rejected all these discourses.

FINIS.

These Books are to be sold by Moses Pitt *at the* White-Hart *in* Little-Britain.

Folio.

Cassandra, the fam'd Romance, 1667.

Brigg's Logarithms.

Franscisci Suarez Metaphysica.

Quarto.

Dr. *John Pells* Introduction to *Algebra*, Translated out of *High-Dutch* into *English* by *Thomas Branker*, M. A. Also a Table of odd Numbers less than 100000, shewing those that are Incomposits, and resolving the rest into their Factors or Coefficients, 1668.

Nich. Mercatoris Logarithmo-Technia, sive Methodus construendi Logarithmos, 1668.

Jacobi Gregorii Exercitationes Geometricæ, 1668.

Dr. *John Wallis* Opera Mechanica, pars prima & secunda, 1670.

Pars Tertia, now in the Press.

Banister's

Baniſter's Works of Chyrurgery.

Hugh Broughton's Conſent of Scripture.

Suellii { Typhis Batavus, *Lugd. Bat.* 1624.
Obſervat. Huſſiacæ.

Petrus Paaw, de oſſibus Amſtelreod. 1633.

A Letter from a Gentleman of the Lord *Howard*'s Retinue to his Friend in *London*. Dated at *Fez*, *Novemb.* 1669. Wherein he gives a full Relation of the moſt remarkable paſſages in their Voyage thither, and of the preſent State of the Countries under the power of *Tafiletta*, Emperour of *Morocco*; with a brief account of the Merchandizing Commodities of *Africa*, as alſo the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People there.

Lex Talionis, ſive Vindiciæ Parmacopœorum: Or, A Short Reply to Dr. *Merret*'s Book, and others, written againſt the Apothecaries; wherein may be diſcovered the Frauds and Abuſes committed by Doctors profeſſing and practiſing Pharmacy.

Octavo.

Octavo.

A Diſcourſe of *Local Motion*, undertaking to Demonſtrate the *Laws of Motion*: and withal to prove that of the ſeven Rules delivered by Mr. *Des-Cartes* on this Subject, he hath miſtaken ſix: Engliſhed out of French, 1671.

The Hiſtory of the late Revolution of the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, together with the moſt conſiderable paſſages for five years following in that Empire: To which is added a Letter to the Lord *Colbert*, touching the extent of *Indoſtan*, the Corculation of the Gold and Silver of the World, at laſt ſwallowed up there: As alſo the Riches, Forces, and Juſtice of the ſame, and the Principal cauſe of the Decay of the States of *Aſia*, in *Octavo*. Now in the Preſs.

Biblia Hebræa, *Joſephi Athias*, 1661.

Gualteri Needham, Diſquiſitio Anatomica de Formato Fœtu, 1667.

Buxtorfius's Epitomy of his *Hebrew* Grammar, tranſlated in *Engliſh* by *John Davis*, 1658.

Crow,

Crow, Scriptores in Scripturam : *Now in the Preſs.*

The Fortunate Fool, or the Life of the Dr. *Cenudo*, 1670.

The Adventures of Mr. *T. S.* an Engliſh Merchant, taken Priſoner by the Turks of *Argiers*, and carried into the Inland Countries of *Africa*; with a Deſcription of the Kingdom of *Argiers*, and of all the Towns and Places thereabouts; as alſo a Relation of the chief Commodities of the Countrey, and of the Actions and Manners of the People : Whereunto is annexed, an Obſervation of the Tide, and how to turn a Ship out of the *Streights Mouth* the wind being weſterly, 1670.

Contemplations on Mortality, 1669.

A Diſcourſe written to a learned Frier by Mr. *Des Fourneillis*, ſhewing, that the Syſtem of Mr. *Des Cartes*, and particularly his Opinion concerning Brutes, does contain nothing dangerous; and that all he hath written of both, ſeems to have been taken out of the Firſt Chapter of *Geneſis*: To which is annexed the Syſtem general of the *Carteſian* Philoſophy.

Baſilius

Baſilius Valentinus of Natural and Supernatural Things; alſo of the firſt *Tincture*, *Root*, and *Spirit* of Metals and Minerals, how the ſame are Conceived, Generated, Brought forth, Changed and Augmented: To which is added *Alex. van. Suchten* of the Secrets of Antimony, 1670.

Pharmacopœia, *Lond.* in four and twenties 1668.